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Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860. NUMBER 21.

Press & Tribune

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The Hon. Lyman Trumbull, in conjunction with other able speakers, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Bloomington	Friday, July 27th.
Clinton	Saturday, July 28th.
Monticello	Monday, July 30th.
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Sullivan	Thursday, August 2d.
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Galesburg	Tuesday, August 21st.
Monmouth	Wednesday, August 22d.

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Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, will address his fellow citizens on political topics at the following times and places, to wit:

Aurora, Kane Co.	Tuesday,	July	31
Lexington, McLean Co.	Thursday,	Aug.	2
Marshall, Clark Co.	Wednesday,	"	8
Robinson, Crawford Co.	Thursday,	"	9
Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co.	Friday,	"	10
Olney, Richland Co.	Saturday,	"	11
Flora, Clay Co.	Monday,	"	13
Newton, Jasper Co.	Tuesday,	"	14
Greenup, Cumberland Co.	Wednesday,	"	15
Effingham, Effingham Co.	Thursday,	"	16
Salem, Marion Co.	Friday,	"	17
Vandalia, Fayette Co.	Thursday,	"	23
Nashville, Washington Co.	Friday,	"	24
Tamaroa, Perry Co.	Saturday,	"	25
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Monday,	"	27
Pulaski, Pulaski Co.	Tuesday,	"	28
Cairo, Alexander Co.	Wednesday,	"	29
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co.	Tuesday,	Sept.	4
Albion, Edwards Co.	Wednesday,	"	5
Fairfield, Wayne Co.	Thursday,	"	6
Carmi, White Co.	Friday,	"	7
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Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Wednesday,	"	12
Pittsfield, Pike Co.	Saturday,	"	21
Rushville, Schuyler Co.	Tuesday,	"	25
Vermont, Fulton Co.	Wednesday,	"	26
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Galesburg, Knox Co.	Saturday,	"	29
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Appointments for Mr. Schurz in the counties of Monroe and Randolph will be hereafter announced.

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Galena	Tuesday, July 31st.

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Clinton	Saturday, July 28.
Vandalia	Wednesday, August 1.
Centralia	Thursday, August 2.
Fairfield	Saturday, August 4.
Burnt Prairie	Monday, August 6.
Carmi	Tuesday, August 7.
Grayville	Wednesday, August 8.
Mt. Carmel	Thursday, August 9.
Albion	Friday, August 10.
Olney	Saturday, August 11.

Judge Kellogg's Appointments.

Hon. William Kellogg, Republican candidate for Congress in the IVth District, will address the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Blandinsville	Friday, July 27
Bushnell	Saturday, " 28
Chillicothe	Tuesday, " 31
Washington	Wednesday, Aug. 1

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Mr. Lovejoy will address the people as follows:

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Middleport	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
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SALE OF THE TIMES.

The editor of the Chicago *Times* is a lucky man. He came here when the cause of Douglas was in great disfavor in the city and State, and by his rare ability, energy and foresight, built up out of the most unpromising material with which ever man worked, a party that has once carried the city and more than once successfully contended with the Republicans for the supremacy of the State. He was largely instrumental in re-electing Mr. Douglas to the Senate, and he has in many other ways proved his capability as a leader. That at this time he should be anxious to realize something from his arduous labor and direct his energies to other pursuits, before November proves that a great political revolution which he was powerless to stay has been accomplished, and that Mr. Douglas, whose fortunes he has so long bolstered up, has been laid on the shelf, is only another evidence of the keenness with which he looks into the future. We are glad to hear, though we have had many a political bout with him, that the price at which he has sold out is satisfactory to himself and that, added to his earnings, it will enable him to establish himself in a new and more favorable field. That he has taken this step is of course an open confession to the world that he considers Mr. Douglas's chances to be all gone, else he would have put off the sale until such time as a party triumph had doubled the value of his property, and until he could have secured for himself a snug retreat in which he could have added official honor and emolument to the fruit of his labor.

It does not become us to speak of the *intentions* of the purchaser; but, reasoning from all the known premises, it is fair to presume that the prime object of the paper under the new management will be the triumph of Breckinridge, to be reached by the success of Douglas in two or three Northern States, whereby the contest will be thrown into the House. That such a result would be eminently satisfactory to the proprietor, we have no doubt. It now remains to be seen how far the Douglas men of Illinois will second him in his endeavor. The question for them is, "Do you prefer Breckinridge to Lincoln?" This they will answer at the polls.

We shall take leave of Mr. Sheahan with regret. He has dealt us many blows—some foul and some fair; but we have nothing but wishes for the prosperity of his personal fortunes wherever he may go.

TAKE IT BACK.

The New York *World*, the new semi-religious daily, in an article vindicating its political independence, after referring to the various corruptions and malfeasances of the Democracy, has the following reference to a transaction on the Republican side:

"Take the bargain that the Republican Congressmen attempted to drive with John D. Defrees, for the lucrative office of House printer—he to contribute half of his net profits to the Executive Republican Committee for a Republican electioneering fund—a proposition submitted to the Republican caucus and accepted, and under which Mr. Defrees came within one or two votes of an election in the House—the whole transaction verified beyond all possibility of doubt, by the investigation of the Senate Select Committee on Printing—where among the Republican papers did we see anything like an adequate condemnation of that shameful trafficking in places of public trust?"

If it pleases our religious contemporary the Republican Congressman never attempted to drive any bargain with John D. Defrees, directly or indirectly. Nor does "the investigation of the Senate select committee on printing" show anything of the sort. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Defrees made the proposition of his own accord, and the tender of one half the profits of the House printing to the Republican Congressional Committee *defeated him*. His voluntary proposition was known to only half a dozen persons in the Republican caucus the evening when he was nominated. On the following day, when it became known to the members generally, the chairman of the Republican document committee on the part of the Senate and the chairman on the part of the House, both resigned their positions, and the Republicans of the House dropped Mr. Defrees and elected a new man. This is exactly the whole of the "corruption" which the *World* brings to the door of the Republican party.

Public Speaking at the Wide Awake's Hall.

The Wide Awakes have made arrangements for some capital speaking at their Hall, 39 Lake street, on Friday evening. Ex-Alderman J. D. Word, and E. G. Asay, Esq., have been invited, and have consented, to address the Club on political topics at that time. Let there be a good turn-out. The public will hear something racy and interesting from both speakers.

Pennsylvania.

The Douglasites of Pennsylvania have agreed to disagree with the Democratic electoral ticket of that State, as at present constituted, and

The Zouaves in Boston.

[From the Boston Journal, 23d.]

It had been announced after the arrival of the Zouaves in Boston last Saturday, that they would drill on the Common in the afternoon; but in consequence of the rain, this purpose was abandoned, and a brief drill by squads was performed in the armory of the Second Battalion. The Battalion under the command of Capt. Newton, of Company A, performed guard duty, and although a large number of spectators were admitted to the gallery and floor, it was found necessary to exclude hundreds of others equally anxious for admittance. With the mingling and contrast of the strikingly dissimilar uniforms of the two corps, the stately bearing of one, and the youthful, unaffected *sans souci* air of the other, the array of arms and equipment chests, together with the troops of spectators, the scene was one of most agreeable novelty.

But expectation was on tip toe to see the drill. It would be pleasant to describe it, if that was possible. All were charmed—electrified by it. Those who expected the most were not disappointed. Those who had cried "humbug" in advance, were the loudest in their plaudits. One old soldier among the spectators in comical despair of ever reaching such perfection of drill, threw off his uniform, and but for the interposition of his friends, was likely to have stalked forth from the hall *in puris naturalibus*.

The Zouaves first gave a specimen of the manual of arms, viz.:

Shoulder arms, trail arms, shoulder arms, charge bayonet, shoulder arms, unfix bayonet, shoulder arms; right shoulder shift arms, shoulder arms; left shoulder shift arms, shoulder arms, support arms; to place rest; attention; (from position of support) right shoulder shift arms; left do.; support arms; left shoulder shift arms; right shoulder shift arms; left do.; support arms; shoulder arms; secure arms; present arms; shoulder arms; order arms; ground arms; parade rest; attention; raise arms; fix bayonets; order arms; stack arms.

The movements were executed with a precision unequalled by anything of the kind which it has been our pleasure to witness. But the most surprising part of the drill was that without knapsacks; the deploying from one end of the hall to the other in companies of five as skirmishers; formation of company pyramid, preparing against cavalry assault; the bayonet exercise, retreat and shout on the rally, produced a perfect *furore* of applause from citizens and military. The whole wound up with an exhibition of loading and firing while lying on the floor, running forward and retreating with an agility that would seem to enable them to dodge between balls in a real engagement. Their surprising springiness, muscularity and general gymnastic excellence, was particularly developed in these movements. The company movements were performed without music or the beat of drum, yet without a solitary break in the step, or a wave in the line of the front; neither was there any unevenness in the length of the step, but with a rigid uniformity of speed, whether by file or by the flank, they kept on, going through with the change of arms on the march as accurately as if in a dress parade.

But not the least charming feature of their entire movements was the confident ease and almost careless abandon with which everything was performed. The manner and general bearing of the Cadets, for its unaffected and modest grace, cannot be too warmly commended. Their commander, Col. Ellsworth, to whose efforts and natural proficiency their pre-eminent excellence as a corps is in the largest measure due, is a model of physical compactness, agility and grace, and every inch a soldier. To see him at the head of his men, wearing the jaunty and simple dress of the corps, and hear his voice in command, is a rare treat.

When it is stated that for the complete drill in which this corps are exercised, four and a half hours are necessary, and that it contains more than five hundred movements, it will be seen that in the few minutes occupied on Saturday afternoon, only a part of their tactics could be exhibited. Enough, however, was seen to convince all that the fame which preceded the Zouaves had not been trumpeted too loudly.

SUPPER AT THE PARKER HOUSE.

In the evening, the Second Battalion and the Zouaves sat down to a supper at the Parker House, provided by Capt. Newton, where friendly sentiments were interchanged, and a rational and pleasant season enjoyed. Brief addresses were made by Capt. Newton, Mayor Lincoln, Capt. Ellsworth of the Zouaves, and Capt. Boyd of the Charlestown City Guard.

THE ZOUAVES AT THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

Afterward, by invitation of Mr. Gillmore, the Second Battalion, under the command of Capt. Newton, accompanied by their guests, the Zouaves, attended the promenade concert at the Music Hall. Their expected presence had been announced, and the hall was crowded. They entered in double file, and facing to the front, broke ranks, and mingled with the crowd. Of course the Zouaves were the observed of all observers, but the fine appearance of the Second Battalion did not escape due notice and admiration.

... the Battalion, sleeping at night upon their blankets, according to their practice while on this tour. The average age of the members of the corps is twenty two years. In size and appearance they have a very youthful air.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial* has some sensible observations on that nasty intrigue by which Messrs. W. Hunt, J. and E. Brooks and W. Duer propose to sell the Bell voters of the State to Mr. Douglas and then deliver them, bound hand and foot to Gen. Joe Lane. "Hardly a tithe of the American vote," says the *Commercial*, "will be cast for Douglas. Within a day or two past, we have learned that one of the most prominent members of the State National Union Committee, a man whose consent is almost essential to the success of the proposed transfer, declares that he will beat the bargain if he can, and if not will vote and work for Lincoln. He is a Bell man, and no contingency can compel him to vote for Douglas."

So it must be everywhere. Such an enormous piece of humbug as that proposed by this small clique of broken down politicians can never be approved by sincere and reflecting people.—*N. Y. Tribune*

THE CITY.

Auction Sales This Morning.

Furniture, Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, &c., by GILBERT & SAMPSON, 82 Lake street, at 9½ o'clock.

THE NOON UNION PRAYER MEETING.—The noon

The War of the Dictionaries.

The public will be much the gainers, and learning and intelligence be much advanced, through the war waged by the rival publishers, in bringing into public notice and into a more general use the great dictionaries. Many are now turning over their leaves and investigating their merits, attracted to such research by the efforts of the publishers in keeping the same prominent. "Competition is the life of trade," and so it has been largely and liberally the source of an improvement in dictionaries, of which the public will reap the benefit. A desire to secure high excellence in their Webster's unabridged would have and indeed has led the Messrs. Merriam into much that they have undertaken, but this spur has doubtless added results which make theirs one of the most remarkable volumes ever published.

Let a man of common acquirements sit down with the improved edition of Webster's Unabridged before him, and he will, without reviving the time honored old witticism of "reading the dictionary through," find it a perfect treasure-house of knowledge. It is a library in itself, and a library, too, of wide range. It contains information in bulk, heretofore only looked for in separate volumes, and these "a many." As for instance, its *Synonyms*, the best collection extant, or holding equal rank with any other, though we incline to the former assertion. Professor Goodrich, in Webster, first points out clearly the precise shades of difference in the meaning, and then gives an illustrative sentence. The others simply give the sentence, leaving the student still liable to employ the word inaccurately, as he is not instructed in the precise point he needs to know about.

Its full and well chosen *Illustrations*, larger in number by a good thousand, were ever before included in a dictionary, make it an Encyclopædia of Useful Knowledge, appealing to the eye, and constituting a perfect description often unattainable in words, especially in matters pertaining to arts, architecture, &c.

It is of value, we say, that the Dictionary War has given a prominence to these features, and by the very attention elicited from the public, caused it to be a Household Book, and its words "Household Words" in a constantly extending circle of families and institutions of learning. It is a marked and distinguished honor to our country in this age, that these great dictionaries are the result and the triumph of American skill and learning. Webster's Dictionary in England finds no rival near its throne. Laying aside all jealousy, the English press have placed it in authority. The London *Times* condenses its praise into the strong commendation, "The best and most useful dictionary of the English Language ever published," and other leading journals on that side of the water endorse or reiterate the same.

The liberal advertising these merits are receiving from the spur of competition will leave something more permanent than the profits of the publishers, in the introduction far and wide of a source of knowledge, full, accurate, and "the standard." The New York *World* of the 14th inst., in an article on "The Two Dictionaries," contains the following on Worcester's Etymologies:

"It happens that we have at hand the deliberate judgment of a European scholar, who has given several years to etymological researches, and had lately fallen in with Worcester's dictionary. It was sent, unsolicited, to a literary friend. He writes thus:

"I have had this work [the dictionary of Mr. Worcester] upon my table for some days past. In etymology, there is not the least progress to be perceived; it occupies altogether the standpoint of Skinner, Junius, Johnson, Richardson, Horne Tooke, and others. Nay, it is often inferior to any of these, since from its absolute dependence upon them, and its own lack of originality and self-dependence, it frequently makes inapt citations from them. In fact it has not the smallest appreciation of the necessities and demands of the present day. Hence the book swarms with the most glaring and offensive errors. Nearly every article discovers more

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TAKE IT BACK.

The New York *World*, the new semi-religious daily, in an article vindicating its political independence, after referring to the various corruptions and malfeasances of the Democracy, has the following reference to a transaction on the Republican side:

"Take the bargain that the Republican Congressmen attempted to drive with John D. Defrees, for the lucrative office of House printer—he to contribute half of his net profits to the Executive Republican Committee for a Republican electioneering fund—a proposition submitted to the Republican caucus and accepted, and under which Mr. Defrees came within one or two votes of an election in the House—the whole transaction verified beyond all possibility of doubt, by the investigation of the Senate Select Committee on Printing—where among the Republican papers did we see anything like an adequate condemnation of that shameful trafficking in places of public trust?"

If it pleases our religious contemporary the Republican Congressmen never attempted to drive any bargain with John D. Defrees, directly or indirectly. Nor does "the investigation of the Senate select committee on printing" show anything of the sort. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Defrees made the proposition of his own accord, and the tender of one half the profits of the House printing to the Republican Congressional Committee *defeated him*. His voluntary proposition was known to only half a dozen persons in the Republican caucus the evening when he was nominated. On the following day, when it became known to the members generally, the chairman of the Republican document committee on the part of the Senate and the chairman on the part of the House, both resigned their positions, and the Republicans of the House dropped Mr. Defrees and elected a new man. This is exactly the whole of the "corruption" which the *World* brings to the door of the Republican party.

Public Speaking at the Wide Awake's Hall.

The Wide Awakes have made arrangements for some capital speaking at their Hall, 30 Lake street, on Friday evening. Ex-Alderman J. D. Ward, and E. G. Asay, Esq., have been invited, and have consented, to address the Club on political topics at that time. Let there be a good turn-out. The public will hear something racy and interesting from both speakers.

Pennsylvania.

The Douglasites of Pennsylvania have agreed to disagree with the Democratic electoral ticket of that State, as at present constituted, and

The Zouaves in Boston.

[From the Boston Journal, 23d.]

It had been announced after the arrival of the Zouaves in Boston last Saturday, that they would drill on the Common in the afternoon; but in consequence of the rain, this purpose was abandoned, and a brief drill by squads was performed in the armory of the Second Battalion. The Battalion under the command of Capt. Newton, of Company A, performed guard duty, and although a large number of spectators were admitted to the gallery and floor, it was found necessary to exclude hundreds of others equally anxious for admittance. With the mingling and contrast of the strikingly dissimilar uniforms of the two corps, the stately bearing of one, and the youthful, unaffected *sans souci* air of the other, the array of arms and equipment cheets, together with the troops of spectators, the scene was one of most agreeable novelty.

But expectation was on tip toe to see the drill. It would be pleasant to describe it, if that was possible. All were charmed—electrified by it. Those who expected the most were not disappointed. Those who had cried "humbug" in advance, were the loudest in their plaudits. One old soldier among the spectators in comical despair of ever reaching such perfection of drill, threw off his uniform, and but for the interposition of his friends, was likely to have stalked forth from the hall *in puris naturalibus*.

The Zouaves first gave a specimen of the manual of arms, viz.:

Shoulder arms, trail arms, shoulder arms, charge bayonet, shoulder arms, unfix bayonet, shoulder arms; right shoulder shift arms, shoulder arms; left shoulder shift arms, shoulder arms, support arms; to place rest; attention; (from position of support) right shoulder shift arms; left do.; support arms; left shoulder shift arms; right shoulder shift arms; left do.; support arms; shoulder arms; secure arms; present arms; shoulder arms; order arms; ground arms; parade rest; attention; raise arms; fix bayonets; order arms; stack arms.

The movements were executed with a precision unequalled by anything of the kind which it has been our pleasure to witness. But the most surprising part of the drill was that without knapsacks; the deploying from one end of the hall to the other in companies of five as skirmishers; formation of company pyramid, preparing against cavalry assault; the bayonet exercise, retreat and shout on the rally, produced a perfect *furore* of applause from citizens and military. The whole wound up with an exhibition of loading and firing while lying on the floor, running forward and retreating with an agility that would seem to enable them to dodge between balls in a real engagement. Their surprising springiness, muscularity and general gymnastic excellence, was particularly developed in these movements. The company movements were performed without music or the beat of drum, yet without a solitary break in the step, or a wave in the line of the front; neither was there any unevenness in the length of the step, but with a rigid uniformity of speed, whether by file or by the flank, they kept on, going through with the change of arms on the march as accurately as if in a dress parade.

But not the least charming feature of their entire movements was the confident ease and almost careless abandon with which everything was performed. The manner and general bearing of the Cadets, for its unaffected and modest grace, cannot be too warmly commended. Their commander, Col. Ellsworth, to whose efforts and natural proficiency their preeminent excellence as a corps is in the largest measure due, is a model of physical compactness, agility and grace, and every inch a soldier. To see him at the head of his men, wearing the jaunty and simple dress of the corps, and hear his voice in command, is a rare treat.

When it is stated that for the complete drill in which this corps are exercised, four and a half hours are necessary, and that it contains more than five hundred movements, it will be seen that in the few minutes occupied on Saturday afternoon, only a part of their tactics could be exhibited. Enough, however, was seen to convince all that the fame which preceded the Zouaves had not been trumpeted too loudly.

SUPPER AT THE PARKER HOUSE.

In the evening, the Second Battalion and the Zouaves sat down to a supper at the Parker House, provided by Capt. Newton, where friendly sentiments were interchanged, and a rational and pleasant season enjoyed. Brief addresses were made by Capt. Newton, Mayor Lincoln, Capt. Ellsworth of the Zouaves, and Capt. Boyd of the Charlestown City Guard.

THE ZOUAVES AT THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

Afterward, by invitation of Mr. Gillmore, the Second Battalion, under the command of Capt. Newton, accompanied by their guests, the Zouaves, attended the promenade concert at the Music Hall. Their expected presence had been announced, and the hall was crowded. They entered in double file, and facing to the front, broke ranks, and mingled with the crowd. Of course the Zouaves were the observed of all observers, but the fine appearance of the Second Battalion did not escape due notice and admiration.

the Battalion, sleeping at night upon their blankets, according to their practice while on the tour. The average age of the members of the corps is twenty two years. In size and appearance they have a very youthful air.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial* has some sensible observations on that nasty intrigue by which Messrs. W. Hunt, J. and E. Brooks and W. Duer propose to sell the Bell voters of the State to Mr. Douglas and then deliver them, bound hand and foot to Gen. Joe Lane. "Hardly a tithe of the American vote," says the *Commercial*, "will be cast for Douglas. Within a day or two past, we have learned that one of the most prominent members of the State National Union Committee, a man whose consent is almost essential to the success of the proposed transfer, declares that he will beat the bargain if he can, and if not will vote and work for Lincoln. He is a Bell man, and no contingency can compel him to vote for Douglas."

So it must be everywhere. Such an enormous piece of humbug as that proposed by this small clique of broken down politicians can never be approved by sincere and reflecting people.—*N. Y. Tribune*

THE CITY.

Auction Sales This Morning.

Furniture, Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, &c., by GILBERT & SAMPSON, 82 Lake street, at 9½ o'clock.

THE NOON UNION PRAYER MEETING.—The noon

The War of the Dictionaries.

The public will be much the gainers, and learning and intelligence be much advanced, through the war waged by the rival publishers, in bringing into public notice and into a more general use the great dictionaries. Many are now turning over their leaves and investigating their merits, attracted to such research by the efforts of the publishers in keeping the same prominent. "Competition is the life of trade," and so it has been largely and liberally the source of an improvement in dictionaries, of which the public will reap the benefit. A desire to secure high excellence in their Webster's unabridged would have and indeed has led the Messrs. Merriam into much that they have undertaken, but this spur has doubtless added results which make theirs one of the most remarkable volumes ever published.

Let a man of common acquirements sit down with the improved edition of Webster's Unabridged before him, and he will, without reviving the time honored old witticism of "reading the dictionary through," find it a perfect treasure-house of knowledge. It is a library in itself, and a library, too, of wide range. It contains information in bulk, heretofore only looked for in separate volumes, and these "a many." As for instance, its *Synonyms*, the best collection extant, or holding equal rank with any other, though we incline to the former assertion. Professor Goodrich, in Webster, first points out clearly the precise shades of difference in the meaning, and then gives an illustrative sentence. The others simply give the sentence, leaving the student still liable to employ the word inaccurately, as he is not instructed in the precise point he needs to know about.

Its full and well chosen *Illustrations*, larger in number by a good thousand, were ever before included in a dictionary, make it an Encyclopædia of Useful Knowledge, appealing to the eye, and constituting a perfect description often unattainable in words, especially in matters pertaining to arts, architecture, &c.

It is of value, we say, that the Dictionary War has given a prominence to these features, and by the very attention elicited from the public, caused it to be a Household Book, and its words "Household Words" in a constantly extending circle of families and institutions of learning. It is a marked and distinguished honor to our country in this age, that these great dictionaries are the result and the triumph of American skill and learning. Webster's Dictionary in England finds no rival near its throne. Laying aside all jealousy, the English press have placed it in authority. The London *Times* condenses its praise into the strong commendation, "The best and most useful dictionary of the English Language ever published," and other leading journals on that side of the water endorse or reiterate the same.

The liberal advertising these merits are receiving from the spur of competition will leave something more permanent than the profits of the publishers, in the introduction far and wide of a source of knowledge, full, accurate, and "the standard." The New York *World* of the 14th inst., in an article on "The Two Dictionaries," contains the following on Worcester's Etymologies:

"It happens that we have at hand the deliberate judgment of a European scholar, who has given several years to etymological researches, and had lately fallen in with Worcester's dictionary. It was sent, unsolicited, to a literary friend. He writes thus:

"I have had this work [the dictionary of Mr. Worcester] upon my table for some days past. In etymology, there is not the least progress to be perceived; it occupies altogether the standpoint of Skinner, Junius, Johnson, Richardson, Horne Tooke, and others. Nay, it is often inferior to any of these, since from its absolute dependence upon them, and its own lack of originality and self-dependence, it frequently makes inapt citations from them. In fact it has not the smallest appreciation of the necessities and demands of the present day. Hence the book swarms with the most glaring and offensive errors. Nearly every article discovers more or less of incorrectness, misapprehension, or ineptitude. Everything is based, not upon principle and order, but upon mere sound, and outward, yet often quite remote, resemblance, and so heterogeneously mixed up, the cognate with the unrelated, the near with the distant, that even when the derivation would render the fact apparent to one unlearned in such matters. How can such an one, for instance, comprehend that the English *growse* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *agrisan*, a word of, at best, but remote affinity with it, and when, too, no mention is made of the nearer German word *grausen*? When a number of cognate words are cited by Worcester, their order is usually inverted. That which comes after should have been placed before, and *vice versa*; so, too, he omits or inserts on a mere whim. Does a word, for instance, occur in Spanish and Italian both, he will cite the Spanish only, or the Italian only, giving no reason for his choice. He has Spanish *gratulacion*, but not Italian *gratulazione*; Spanish *gratulatorio*, but not the Italian form. Nor are there wanting serious errors with regard to the orthœpy of primitives; for instance, Spanish *gravidad* instead of *gravedad*, an error, by the way, into which an unskilled person would naturally fall. Has he accidentally hit upon the right derivation, he obscures it by so much that is incorrect, that the unlearned cannot get at the truth. For instance, under *grasp*, he seems to have correctly judged it folly, with Johnson and Webster, to derive the word from a *nowhere existing* Italian form *graspare*; by some happy guess he has pronounced it a possible inversion of the Low Dutch word familiar to German scholars, viz.; *grapsen*. But what does he now do? Instead of putting this word foremost, he gives the first place, with utter inappropriateness, to the Italian *grappare*, a word itself derived, as is *grapsen*, from the same old German word *grappen*, which is as if a son of the same father should

The Sale of the Chicago Times.

A matter which has been a theme of busy rumor for a week or two past, took the shape of definite news yesterday, in the consummation of the sale and transfer of the Chicago *Times* to Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., Proprietor of the Chicago *Herald*. It is understood that for the remainder of the present week the *Times* will be issued as heretofore, and on Monday next its establishment be merged with that of the *Herald*.

As it is a sale, in which the property is passed to a new possessor, whether the matter present the aspect of a "consolidation" will depend upon the choice of Mr. McCormick, and the value he may attach to the united prestige of the late distinct papers. So that *Times and Herald* (or vice versa) or simply *Herald* with *Times* "understood" rests with the new owner.

As far as at present decided upon, it is understood that the editorial corps of the now sole Democratic organ in this city, are those of the *Herald*, the corps of the late rival being released from their posts.

The Chicago *Times* at this period of important change in its affairs is in its sixth volume. In 1853 the *Chicago Courant* a small daily was started as a penny paper by Wm. Duane Wilson. After a brief experience and struggle with the "diseases of infancy" that new papers are heir to, the *Courant* was bought by Isaac Cook, then and now Postmaster, and then as zealous a Douglas man as now he *isn't*, which is stating the case strongly.

Mr. Cook managed the paper with an editorial in his great billiard and bar-room, "*Young America*," and embarked in the fortunes of Douglas. On the advent of Mr. Sheahan as Editor in Chief, the paper was enlarged to a first class sheet, and took, as it has since borne, the name which has passed with its establishment, to its purchaser of yesterday.

It is said that in his own new block, now building on the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, Mr. McCormick is to fit up quarters and accommodations for his newspaper establishment, now occupying leased premises on South Clark street.

Street Paving.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1860.

To Property Owners who pay for City Improvements:

I have just learned that a pine block from the Nicolson pavement in the approach to Rush street bridge, considerably worn at the top and rotten at the bottom, has been shown to a number of property owners, especially in South Water street, by a person interested in stone paving, as a specimen of the durability of the Nicolson pavement, and as a proof that it would rot and wear out in a very short time.

The contract for building Rush street bridge included the paving of the wings at the ends of the swing with boulders; but the contractor was permitted to lay the south one, (about 20 feet long,) with Nicolson pavement, provided there should be no extra charge therefor, and this was done in July 1857. Some refuse pine plank which had been used for stagings, &c., about the bridge was used to make the blocks of, and among them, as I have since been told, were some rotten ones.

The blocks now being exhibited, were shown to the engineers of the Illinois Central Railroad, who found on examination that the rotten portion was overlaid and penetrated by the coal tar used in laying the pavement, showing beyond a doubt that the particular block in question was rotten before it was put into the street. Moreover, it was taken from the immediate end of the narrow bridge roadway where all wheels are limited to two ruts. Is it surprising that a block of rotten pine should have been battered down two or three inches by the blows of every passing wheel or hoof for three years? I regret that the bridge builder should have inadvertently used some poor wood, but I submit that this should not weigh against a pavement which for four years has endured as no stone pavement in the city has done.

Will property owners examine these things upon their merits for themselves, or shall the comparative perticocity of contractors bidding for the various kinds? I have not time for personal interviews with all the gentlemen to whom the "rotten block" has been shown, but I now invite all interested to examine any part of any street in the city paved with the Nicolson. I will, (with permission of the city authorities) take up a specimen in any spot selected, and will replace it at my own cost.

Respectfully, SAMUEL S. GREELEY.

82 Dearborn street.

Excursions.

On Saturday the First Presbyterian Sabbath and Mission Schools take their annual excursion to Cold Spring Grove, on the Rock Island Railroad, near Joliet.

The Bethel Baptist School will have a basket pic-nic excursion, on the Galena Railroad, today (Thursday). The train will leave the Depot on Wells street at a quarter past nine A. M., and return at five o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. The grove is within a few rods of the place where the cars will stop, and is one of the finest possible for a pic-nic gathering.

The Sabbath School connected with the Berean Church of the city will take an excur-

The West Side Railroad Question.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Why is it that throughout the entire discussion of the railroad topic now engrossing attention, on the West Side, the only streets referred to as "Bridge streets," and protected by restrictions requiring tunnels to be built over the tracks of railroads crossing them, are Lake, Randolph, and Madison. Are these all the streets connecting the great divisions that should be kept as open and unobstructed thoroughfares.

From a glance at the city map, one would think otherwise, and indeed in the minds of the disinterested portion of our citizens there is a feeling that the matter is no oversight, nor the outrage a slight one which leaves to the great southern half of our city lying south of Van Buren street, only a connection broken and endangered by the passing trains of the great Railroad Companies.

Lake, Randolph and Madison streets with the tunnels will be uninjured by the railroad crossings. Why should not Van Buren and Twelfth street be equally well cared for, or one of them at least? Should it weigh successfully against this equal justice and honest regard for the rights of our citizens, that one of the Aldermen owns property on Van Buren street, so located that he is interested and determined to keep the tunnel from that street?

There is an injustice in the matter. If there are to be but three tunnels, let them be at Van Buren, Madison and Randolph streets; but the Common Council owe it to the citizens to admit Van Buren street to the restrictions and provisions conceded to be of so much importance for the other and favored streets. An uninterrupted and unendangered connection between the divisions is most important at the very street where Aldermanic interests may be in the way of its being secured. Van Buren street should be tunneled. It has a high bridge, the highest on the South Branch, and its western approach could be tunneled more cheaply than that of any other bridge. Have I given the clue to the reason why it has not been included by the committee? Reiterating my conviction that the reason had weight with some of them, I am willing to believe the other gentlemen on the committee overlooked it, which will be fully shown by their return to consider it in time to secure the same. WEST VAN BUREN STREET.

CHICAGO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION—BUSINESS MEETING.—To Superintendents, Dear Brethren: As there are some matters of business, connected with the Union, which may elicit discussion, it is deemed proper that we have a Special Meeting for this purpose. You will therefore, please be present at the Reading Room of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Thursday evening the 26th, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Do not fail to attend—also invite others.

Yours in the good cause,
JAMES T. GRIFFIN, Sec'y.

A BURGLAR IN LIMBO.—Yesterday morning a young lad named John Chevett was arrested for burglary. He broke into the news depot of S. G. Baldwin, No. 13 Lake street, the previous evening, about 11 o'clock, by cutting out some panes of glass from the window, and abstracted some books and the contents of the money drawer, which was found in an adjacent wood-pile. Upon the person of the prisoner some money was found which was identified as belonging to the drawer. He was locked up for examination.

CURTIS DISTILLERY.—For some time past there has been a desire manifested by residents in our Southern suburbs on the Lake Shore to rid that vicinity of the extensive distillery of C. H. Curtis. We learn that the matter has been amicably arranged, and he is to remove his establishment in the Spring at the termination of his lease.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in fe20-8m.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the Plymouth Parsonage, July 25th, by Rev. J. E. Roy, Mr. JOHN C. PARSON, of Peru, and Miss MATTIE CORYELL.

DIED.

At Carlyle on the 19th inst., Rev. HARRY C. BLACKWELL, late of the Rock River Conference, and brother of R. S. Blackwell, Esq., of this city.

The deceased was well known to a large number of our readers, and his unexpected demise in the prime of life and in the midst of a career of usefulness, will carry sorrow to many hearts beyond those of his immediate family. The circumstances of his death, as we have heard them, were these: He was stopping a day or two with a relative at Carlyle, Clinton county, and went to the Kaskaskia River contiguous to the town, to bathe. He was absent longer than was expected, and search being made, he was found drowned. As he had formerly been subject to a kind of fit, and as appearances indicated that he had completed his bath and was seated upon a log engaged in dressing himself, it is thought that he was seized with a return of his former sickness and fell backward into the river and was drowned.

We knew Mr. Blackwell well. To a mind far above the common order, he united an amiability of disposition and a conscientiousness of character that greatly endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance. While his life was singularly pure, he also possessed in a large degree the positive virtues; and was never so well content as when engaged in works of usefulness to his fellow men. He was one of the least selfish men we have ever known. His whole desire seemed to be to live and labor for the good of others.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 68 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja1-b394-y

ROW BOAT FOR SALE.—A light Shell Boat, built last year; length 22 feet, beam 22 inches; weight about 60 pounds. Will be sold low as the owner has but little time to use her. Apply to G. H. BRACKETT, Press and Tribune Office. jy26-c793 2t.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young men are desirous of procuring board with a private family, where no other boarders will be taken, at a moderate price, and within five minutes walk of the Court House. References given if required. Address "H. & M.," Press and Tribune Office. jy26x1t.

WANTED.—By a man who has had six years experience in Mercantile business IN THIS CITY, a situation in either a whole sale or an office of commission house, as salesman or traveling agent. Good city reference given. Address "W. W.," box 4261 Post Office. jy-6x3t.

FOUND—A SORRELL HORSE, on South Clark street, on Monday. The owner will please call at the Barn on the north side of West Polk st., between Clinton and Canal streets, prove property and pay charges. jy26 x3t. JOHN CAROLIN.

$10.00 REWARD.—Lost, between Hoffman's Bank and Post Office, a BLACK LEATHER WALLET, containing $48 in cash, one letter with receipts for notes, which are only valuable to the owner; also other notes and papers. To be left at this office, or at P. McFarlane's, under Hoffman's Bank. jy26 x3w.

RAGS! RAGS!—Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Rope, Bagging, Canvass, Old Books, Scrap Paper, old Metals, &c., at 193 South Water street, Chicago. jy26-2w. WM. GILBERT.

FLORAL FESTIVAL.—The Norweglan Society "NORA" will give an entertainment at GERMAN HALL, Wells street, on *Friday Evening, July 27th.* Music, Singing and Dancing will be the principal features. Refreshments are provided for. jy26-c799-2t

FOR SALE—At a very great bargain, a handsome Rosewood, full Iron Frame New PIANO FORTE, made with all the latest improvements, will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Apply at 136 West Madison st., up stairs. jy2 x1w.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF Liverpool and N. York Packet Ships, sailing on the 8th and 24th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.

DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND. Parties visiting the Old Country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced rates. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, in any amounts. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 86 Dearborn street. jy26 c601-1y.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The second year of this Institution will open on the 10th of September. Catalogues may be had at Grigg's Bookstore, 39 Lake street, and at Higgins' Music Store, 117 Randolph street. For further information apply to Mrs. C. V. Waite, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill. jy25c787-7w

I WISH TO TRADE A GOOD Chaise and Harness, and a buggy and harness for a good Piano. Address, P. O. Box 761. 1w jy25c797

JOHN D. BROWN'S Abstract OFFICE, Room No. 3, over 121 South Clark street. I have completed my Abstract of the Records of the various Courts, and will now make examination for Judgments, or any other matter which may be required, on short notice and at moderate charges. JNO. D. BROWN. N. B.—My Abstracts of Title will soon be ready. jy25x1m

"TYCOON."

Explanation in a Few Days.

jy25'60-1y

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225 Corner of Franklin.

"HOTSPUR,"

LARGE OVEN AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE!

For Wood or Coal, and adapted for city or country use. The best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its superior operation and practical economy. Just received by

THOMAS GEORGE,

225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin,

Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,

FRUIT CANS,

Self-Sealing Preserve Jars,

In Variety and Cheap.

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZER, ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS, PUMPS, RUBBER HOSE, WEATHER STRIPS.

Wooden and Willow Ware Generally. PLAIN AND TIN WARE, At Wholesale and Retail.

JAPANNED WARE.

Tea and Grocer's Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c.; old ware re-japanned. Sitting, Plunge and Shower Baths. House Furnishing Goods.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Stoves, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Iron Work. Plumbing and Japanning done promptly. Ware, Cutlery, Nails, etc., at retail.

THOMAS GEORGE, 225 LAKE STREET.............COR. FRANKLIN. jy25 2w

LINCOLN BADGES. LINCOLN BADGES, With engraved head of Lincoln, on Satin, Three Colors—Red, White and Blue. Price 10 cents, sent by mail. Price 75 cents per dozen. Price $5 per hundred. Booksellers and Clubs supplied at above rates. For sale by W. B. KEEN, Wholesale Bookseller and Stationer, 148 Lake street, Chicago. jy25

Wanted.

WANTED.—Country Tallow, for which the highest market price will be paid by J. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street. jy25 c793 3t

WANTED—By a woman who can bring good references, a situation to do general housework or cooking and laundry work. Address A. M., at this office. jy25-x3t

WANTED—To exchange, a good Livery Stock, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harnesses, &c., for a small improved Farm within forty or fifty miles of Chicago, or a good House and Lot in Chicago, South Side preferred. Address WALTER SHERMAN, Box 569, or call at 75 Randolph street, Chicago. jy14-c781 1m

WANTED—A Lady from New Haven, Conn., who has been engaged several years as Governess in the South, desires a situation in the West as GOVERNESS or TEACHER in a family. Is competent to teach English branches and the French language; also, young pupils in music and drawing. Satisfactory references given. Address "W. H.," Press and Tribune Office. jy21-c786-2w

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—201 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, to sell ten new and saleable articles that afford from 100 to 300 per cent profit. Papers giving this two insertions will receive one of Mondel's Great Portraits of Lincoln. Size 24 by 28 inches. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill. je45-c8-8-1m

HOUSE—WANTED, A FURnished House in this City, containing from eight to twelve rooms. Address, P. O. Box 1766, stating location and terms, and where the party can be seen. jy25x3t

MILLER WANTED.—A Single Man competent to fill the post of second miller, can hear of a desirable situation in a new Water Mill in Kalamazoo, Mich., by applying to ARTEMAS CARTER, 15 & 17 South Wells street. jy24 c792 2w

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good rations, clothing and medical attendance. Also

$11 to $22 per Month, ACCORDING TO MERIT.

Recruiting Rendezvous at 186 South Clark street, Chicago. J. H. DONNELL, Lieut. 2d Infantry.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Warehouse in the country, where two hundred thousand bushels of grain will be purchased this year. The warehouse is complete, horse power and sheller on. Apply through P. O. Box 2336 jy21 c770-10t

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Second-Hand six and a half octave Piano, nearly new, by one of the best makers, of fine tone, very heavy and handsome case. For sale at much below its original cost. Apply by letter, addressed to P. O. Drawer No. 4193, Chicago. jy21-c761-1w

FOR SALE.—Get up in the world. EVERY ONE WANTS A LADDER. I have on hand a lot of first quality LADDERS of Eastern Manufacture, made from best of New York Spruce Timber. They are from 12 to 21 feet in length. To close them out I will sell them in lots of 100 feet or more at 9c per foot, and by the single Ladder at 10c. T. M. HIBBARD, 113 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy17-c703 1m

TO BUTCHERS.—I offer to sell my butchering establishment, containing a market, an ice house, ice room, slaughter house, fat room, yards, horses, wagons, steam hopper, &c., doing the best business in the place. Address box 113 Galesburg, Knox county Illinois. jy12x1m

WABASH AVENUE.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Fifty feet with an east front on Wabash avenue, a few rods south of Twelfth street. The larger part of the purchase money on four years time at 8 per cent. Address J. LEARNED, Post Office Box 2969, Chicago. jy25-c791-1w

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—A gentleman wishing to depart for Europe is desirous of selling his new large Dwelling House and Lot on very easy terms. The house was built in May this year, has all the modern improvements, is surrounded by handsome garden trees, etc. On the lot is also a stable and carriage shed. The ground is in one of the most beautiful locations; fronting 66 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, near Douglas' Place, and has the same front on Illinois avenue by 300 feet deep. Purchasers will apply to LOEB & BAUM, Room No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy21x1w

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 10 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn creek.

A Never Failing Stream.

It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE! PEORIA, ILLINOIS. This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. The most complete mill in the State, and fitted with two pairs of Reed's Patent Burrs, each of which will make 10 barrels per hour, making great yield and better quality of flour than can be made by the old process, wheat for wheat. THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a railway passing in front, in the centre of a large grain growing district and easy access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding neighborhood promise great abundance and offer an opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of ... PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS, Peoria, Illinois. Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained. jy-x1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whiteside County, Illinois. The Mill has three run of 4 feet 9 inch French Burrs—two pair for wheat and one for corn. The two run can make one hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours; and the bank is dry ... amount of wheat can be obtained ... Railroad right to the Mill door, and the Mississippi River to St. Louis and New Orleans. This Mill was built by and is one of the firm of Thomas Bradford & Co., who has been in the mill business for over twenty years, and is one of the BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT Mills of its size in the West, and everything in the best of order. Part payment will be taken in real estate in Cincinnati or vicinity. For further information apply to JOHN FLACK, at the Mill, or to JOHN BRADFORD, 59 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio. jy9x3w

STEAM FLOURING MILL For Sale at a Bargain! ON EASTERN ACCOUNT.

A new Mill, built of stone in the most substantial manner; Engine new, and cost $2,000; all the machinery, bolts, &c., &c., in good order; wood cheap, and in the midst of a Wheat growing region—both of spring and winter wheat. The Mill has been run by water, and can be adapted for that power whenever desirable. It is situated near the Peccatonica, at Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois, within 12 miles of Ill. Cent. R. R. at Lena or Nora Stations. TERMS—½ Cash, balance at one, two and three years if wanted.

Proposals for the purchase may be addressed to H. D. SHARP, care of T. B. Carter, Esq., Chicago. Further inquiries concerning the Mill may be made of J. K. BREWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport,

PRESS AND TRIBUNE *ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.*

The following are the rates of advertising in the **DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:**

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
" " each subsequent day, (3t $1, 6t $2)	.25
" " two weeks, (3w $7)	3.00
" " one month, (2m $9)	5.00
" " three months, (4m $15)	12.00
" " six months, (9m $25)	20.00
" " one year	30.00

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.

☞ All changes charged 50 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 " " for each subsequent month.
26.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Silver-Plated Ware, Carpets, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, July 26th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of Furniture and Household Goods, consisting in part of Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Sideboards, Book Cases, Marble Top Tables, Extension Dining Tables, Hall Stands, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak French Bedsteads, Marble Top and Plain Bureaus and Washstands, Elegant Chamber Sets, with and without Marble Top, Carpets of various styles, cut in any quantity, Clocks, Mirrors, Cottage Bedsteads, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Mattresses. Also, a variety of Silver-Plated Ware, such as Spoons, Forks, Castors, Cake Baskets and other goods, together with a variety of Housekeeping Goods. Sale positive and without reserve. jy25 c791 2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS. ap7'60-1y W. DEVENPORT.

Amusements.

EXCURSION TO *LAKE FOREST,* For the benefit of the South Presbyterian Church, ON THURSDAY, July 26th, 1860.

A Special Train will leave the Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at nine o'clock A. M., and will leave Lake Forest at five P. M., reaching the city about six. Bookstores. ☞ Ice Cream and other Refreshments for sale on the ground. jy23 c779 4t

THE TENTH EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS, Including Agricultural Implements and Products, under the direction of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute, Will be opened at the WIGWAM, in Chicago, on Tuesday Evening, August 28th, 1860, and continue until Thursday Evening, September 6th.

N. B.—Competition open to the entire country. All articles for exhibition should be directed to "The Exhibition of Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Ill." JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, Sup. Intendent of Exhibition. jy20-c767 5w

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the *Grand Trunk Railway* OF CANADA, is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS; From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from Chicago and Liverpool, And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago. 1y-1stp

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.

Bohemian,	McMaster	Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland
North Briton "	Grange,	N'th American, " Arlon.
Anglo Saxon "	Balantine,	Canadian, (new)

Two new ships, (building.) Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:

First Class, according to state room	$82 and $103.
Steerage, found with cooked provisions	$45.
Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months	$180 and 200.
Steerage	$88 and 90.

Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake-St., under Adams House, Chicago. d1y1stp

INSURANCE. Fire, Marine and Life.

SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus......$448,617.53

HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus......$215,576.81

HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus......$244,565.67

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus......$334,259.89

CARLILE BOYD, T. G. VAN BUREN, Agents. No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets. de28 b353-8m 1st p

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS. Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $30 Sewing Ma-

the people on political topics at the following times and places:

Blandinsville	Friday, July 27
Bushnell	Saturday, " 28
Chillicothe	Tuesday, " 31
Washington	Wednesday, Aug. 1

Hon. Owen Lovejoy's Appointments.

Mr. Lovejoy will address the people as follows:

Bloomington	Friday, July 27.
Clinton	Saturday, July 28.
Urbana	Tuesday, July 31.
Middleport	Wednesday, Aug. 1.
Danville	Friday, Aug. 3.
Paxton, Ford Co.	Monday, Aug. 6.
Springfield	Wednesday, Aug. 8.

A First Rate Document.

A campaign document has been issued by the Republican State Central Committee, embracing the following matter:

CHAPTER I.—Letter of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, in support of Lincoln.
CHAPTER II.—The Three National Platforms—Republican, Douglas, and Breckinridge.
CHAPTER III.—The Wickliffe (slave code) Resolution adopted by the Douglas Baltimore Convention, with extracts from the Dred Scott Decision, from Douglas' "Grand Jury" Speech; from Col. Forney's Address to the People of Pennsylvania, etc.
CHAPTER IV.—Herschel V. Johnson's Record.
CHAPTER V.—Squatter Sovereignty and the African Slave Trade—Opinions of a Douglas Delegate from Georgia.
CHAPTER VI.—What "Popular Sovereignty" has done—Extract from Mr. Douglas' Speech in the Senate, May 16th, 1860.
CHAPTER VII.—Slavery in New Mexico—Serfdom of White Laborers.
CHAPTER VIII.—Slavery in Nebraska—Ineffectual Efforts of the Republicans in the Territorial Legislature to Abolish and Prohibit it; Successful Exertions of the Democracy to Preserve and Retain it.
CHAPTER IX.—All votes cast for Douglas are given practically to Breckinridge or Jo. Lane.
CHAPTER X.—"The Everlasting Nigger Question."
CHAPTER XI.—Lincoln's and Hamlin's Letters of Acceptance.

This valuable and effective document, which comprises the very essence of the campaign, is reduced to the dimensions of sixteen pages and can thus be afforded at a very low rate. It will be kept for sale at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office at the following prices: Two cents per single copy; 20 cents per dozen; $1.25 per hundred; $10 per thousand. Postage one cent per copy extra on packages of twenty or less—one half cent per copy on all others.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following letter has been received from this distinguished statesman, by the Republican State Central Committee:

AUBURN, N. Y., July 23d, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—I am already under engagements to visit the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota at some time during the present season. At the best I can only make a hurried excursion, and it would be impossible for me to engage extensively in political debates in these States or in Illinois. I will, however, with great pleasure, look in at Chicago on my return, and meet the Republicans there, or elsewhere, when your Committee may appoint, but I shall be unable to speak more than once in the State.

With sincere thanks for your courteous invitation, and best wishes for the success of the cause of justice and freedom, I remain

Very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

N. B. JUDD, Esq., Chairman State Cen. Com., Chicago.

We understand that Gov. Seward will make his western tour about the last week in August, and will consequently be in Chicago the first or second week in September, when he will receive such a greeting as he has rarely met with. Northern Illinois will come out *en masse* to do him honor.

IN ADVANCE.

When the *Consolidated Herald and Times* makes its appearance on Monday morning next, we bespeak in its columns, the supplementary resolution tacked to the platform of the late Douglas Convention at Baltimore, by Mr. Wickliffe of Louisiana—the resolution that its author said would give Mr. Douglas 40,000 votes in his State. Up to this moment, the *Times* has refused to print it, though ardently urged by us to do so. Will not the *Consolidated* give it to its readers; and while at it, why not print, also, Herschel V. Johnson's record on popular sovereignty—particularly his report to the Georgia State Convention, made hardly two months ago, in which the power of the people of a Territory to forbid the introduction of slavery was expressly denied. Let the *Consolidated* come squarely up to the work!

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey is one of the States that Mr. Douglas, according to the gasconade of his friends, is sure to carry. It is true that his prospects there are better than in any other State in the Union: but to show how desperate they are, we point the reader to the dispatches in this morning's PRESS AND TRIBUNE, that report a condition of things which makes the State as certain for Lincoln as Massachusetts. The Sham Democracy have split the blanket as near the middle as possible, and each shred now covers an electoral ticket. From the proceedings of the Conventions it is impossible to say which one of the factions is strongest; but it is certain that each is strong enough to *garrote* the other. Pull dog! pull devil! Let the great work go on.

frees, for the lucrative office of House printer—he to contribute half of his net profits to the Executive Republican Committee for a Republican electioneering fund—a proposition submitted to the Republican caucus and accepted, and under which Mr. Defrees came within one or two votes of an election in the House—the whole transaction verified beyond all possibility of doubt, by the investigation of the Senate Select Committee on Printing—where among the Republican papers did we see anything like an adequate condemnation of that shameful trafficking in places of public trust?"

If it pleases our religious contemporary the Republican Congressman never attempted to drive any bargain with John D. Defrees, directly or indirectly. Nor does "the investigation of the Senate select committee on printing" show anything of the sort. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Defrees made the proposition of his own accord, and the tender of one half the profits of the House printing to the Republican Congressional document committee *defeated him*. His voluntary proposition was known to only half a dozen persons in the Republican caucus the evening when he was nominated. On the following day, when it became known to the members generally, the chairman of the Republican document committee on the part of the Senate and the chairman on the part of the House, both resigned their positions, and the Republicans of the House dropped Mr. Defrees and elected a new man. This is exactly the whole of the "corruption" which the *World* brings to the door of the Republican party.

Public Speaking at the Wide Awake's Hall.

The Wide Awakes have made arrangements for some capital speaking at their Hall, 39 Lake street, on Friday evening. Ex-Alderman J. D. Ward, and E. G. Asay, Esq., have been invited, and have consented, to address the Club on political topics at that time. Let there be a good turn-out. The public will hear something racy and interesting from both speakers.

Pennsylvania.

The Douglasites of Pennsylvania have agreed to disagree with the Democratic electoral ticket of that State, as at present constituted, and have called a Convention to meet at Harrisburg to day, to nominate a new set of electors.

The Great Meteor.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 24th.]

As our exchanges and correspondence from different parts of the country reach this office, we learn something about the extent over which the beautiful meteor of Friday night was seen. We find that it was observed as far west as Buffalo, some four hundred miles from this city; as far east as Boston and Newport, R. I.; as far south as Norfolk, Va., and up in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Pike county, Pa. Our correspondent from the latter point relates that when this strange visitant had passed about half a mile at his place of observation, it dropped off with a terrible explosion; that he had the curiosity to proceed to the place where he imagined it fell, and actually discovered "a round hole in the ground" resembling what might be made by the fall of a cannon ball. The hole, he says, was about a foot in depth and nine inches in diameter, "and the place about it was unusually hot." Our correspondent evidently believes that this meteor, which was seen as far west as Buffalo, and as far south as Washington, never got beyond the range of his vision in Pike county, and had buried itself in that identical hole. Of the same character is the statement made in a Bridgeport paper, that "one of the stones passed through the window of a house in East Bridgeport. It was about two inches square."

The captain of a vessel, just arrived in port, reported at this office yesterday that he had seen the meteor from his vessel two hundred miles out at sea. His account generally coincides with all the others, except that he calculates that it remained in sight for twelve minutes.

There is some little discrepancy as to the precise time of its appearance. In Washington, Philadelphia and Buffalo, the time is fixed at about half past nine. It may have been correctly fixed at Buffalo, because New York time is twenty minutes faster than Buffalo time. If, therefore, the meteor was seen at Buffalo at half past nine o'clock precisely, and in this city at a quarter before ten precisely, then its rate of speed would be determinately ascertained to have been at the rate of eighty miles per minute. A line drawn from Buffalo to New York would approximate the course taken by the meteor, and it would therefore follow that, allowing for the difference in time between the two cities, it occupied just five minutes in traversing the intervening distance, about four hundred miles.

It is very remarkable how universal was the impression among all spectators in regard to the insignificant altitude of the meteor. It has been estimated at from one hundred to five hundred yards—none placing it at higher than half a mile. At Wilmington, Del., it seemed so low that it threatened to brush the tree tops over which it sped. But the extent of territory over which it was visible, and its nearly vertical position to all spectators, prove that these estimates were absurdly below the mark, and set at fault all speculations as to its altitude.

It is deserving of notice in connection with this phenomenon, and with the recent display of the aurora borealis, that the weather for the past few days has become comparatively cool. It may be recollected that the brilliant auroral exhibitions that took place on the 26th of August last were followed by a low degree of the temperature and by great storms at sea, particularly on the British coast, where immense damage was done to shipping. It was in one of those gales that the terrible wreck of the Royal Charter took place off the island of Anglesea.

These celestial phenomena, as well as the comet which is now visible in California, are sure to receive the earnest and critical attention of scientific bodies and individuals in the United States and Europe, which will probably result in giving to the world some more definite idea of the causes and effects of those wonders of the heavens. In the meantime they form the great staple of conversation in all circles.

☞ Parson Brownlow of the Knoxville *Whig* says:

"Democracy is on its way to its grave, and in November, either by the friends of Bell or Lincoln will be precipitated to its doom in hell, where it ought to have been years ago, and where, with rogues and liars, it will spend an eternity of just such enjoyment as it had a foretaste of at Charleston and in Baltimore."

[illegible] only a part of their tactics could be exhibited. Enough, however, was seen to convince all that the fame which preceded the Zouaves had not been trumpeted too loudly.

SUPPER AT THE PARKER HOUSE.

In the evening, the Second Battalion and the Zouaves sat down to a supper at the Parker House, provided by Capt. Newton, where friendly sentiments were interchanged, and a rational and pleasant season enjoyed. Brief addresses were made by Capt. Newton, Mayor Lincoln, Capt. Ellsworth of the Zouaves, and Capt. Boyd of the Charlestown City Guard.

THE ZOUAVES AT THE PROMENADE CONCERT.

Afterward, by invitation of Mr. Gillmore, the Second Battalion, under the command of Capt. Newton, accompanied by their guests, the Zouaves, attended the promenade concert at the Music Hall. Their expected presence had been announced, and the hall was crowded. They entered in double file, and facing to the front, broke ranks, and mingled with the crowd. Of course the Zouaves were the observed of all observers, but the fine uppearance of the Second Battalion did not escape due notice and admiration.

[illegible] the Battalion, sleeping at night upon their blankets, according to their practice while on this tour. The average age of the members of the corps is twenty two years. In size and appearance they have a very youthful air.

☞ The Buffalo *Commercial* has some sensible observations on that nasty intrigue by which Messrs. W. Hunt, J. and E. Brooks and W. Duer propose to sell the Bell voters of the State to Mr. Douglas and then deliver them, bound hand and foot to Gen. Joe Lane. "Hardly a tithe of the American vote," says the *Commercial*, "will be cast for Douglas. Within a day or two past, we have learned that one of the most prominent members of the State National Union Committee, a man whose consent is almost essential to the success of the proposed transfer, declares that he will bent the bargain if he can, and if not will vote and work for Lincoln. He is a Bell man, and no contingency can compel him to vote for Douglas."

So it must be everywhere. Such an enormous piece of humbug as that proposed by this small olique of broken down politicians can never be approved by sincere and reflecting people.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CITY.

Auction Sales This Morning.
Furniture, Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, &c., by GILBERT & SAMPSON, 82 LAKE street, at 9½ o'clock.

THE NOON UNION PRAYER MEETING.—The noon Union Prayer Meeting is held daily in the Young Men's Christian Association room, in Methodist Church block.

THE SECOND DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Republicans of this Congressional District meet in Convention at Dixon to day, the 26th.

OWNER WANTED.—At the City Marshal's office the owner may recover possession of several dozen hotel keys, having iron tags attached to them.

WHORTLEBERRIES.—Upwards of two tons of whortleberries, from Michigan, were brought into this city by the Michigan Central train on Tuesday evening.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday morning gave us some hours of gentle rainfall. Later in the day the sun came out with a continuation of the delightful weather experiences of the week thus far.

PISCATORIAL.—The Mackinac *Herald* reports that Messrs. Youle, Everett, and another gentleman, whose name we have forgotten, all of Chicago, have caught 140 speckled brook trout at Carp River in a single day.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—The extraordinary sum of fifteen thousand dollars rent per annum has been offered by a well known liquor dealer of this city, for the saloon and bar of the new Sherman House.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Miss Ada L. Hoyt, Rapping and Writing Test Medium, will hold public meetings at Kingsbury Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at eight o'clock. Admission ten cents.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Recorder Wilson will hold a term of his Court the first week in August. No cases but those of the prisoners in jail will be tried—and the Court will probably sit but one week.

☞ The advertisement of "W. W." in another column deserves attention, as we have occasion to know, of all requiring the services of an active, experienced and capable assistant in the mercantile line.

THE SPRINGFIELD FIRE.—We learn that the telegraph has largely over stated the loss to the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company in the late burning of one of their depot structures at Springfield. The entire loss is less than $2,000.

MARINE ADVENTURE OF TWO YOUNG LADS.—Yesterday about eleven o'clock dwellers at Cottage grove discovered in the lake some distance off the shore, a skiff containing two lads, which with the strong south east wind blowing was drifting rapidly out to sea.

It was speedily ascertained that the young voyagers were respectively the sons of Prof. Sawyer of the University, and B. F. Downing, Esq., a broker of this city, both residents of that vicinity.

No other boat was in that neighborhood, and to procure one was the work of nearly an hour. A young man named John Langley came to the city and took a skiff from the basin. Accompanied by Mr. Sawyer, and by James Ryan in another skiff, the two boats put out and after a long pull overhauled and took in tow the runaway boat. In three hours from their first discovery outside the runaways were safe ashore, the wiser by their adventure, and unharmed.

[illegible] Worcester's Etymologies:

"It happens that we have at hand the deliberate judgment of a European scholar, who has given several years to etymological researches, and had lately fallen in with Worcester's dictionary. It was sent, unsolicited, to a literary friend. He writes thus:

"I have had this work [the dictionary of Mr. Worcester] upon my table for some days past. In etymology, there is not the least progress to be perceived; it occupies altogether the standpoint of Skinner, Junius, Johnson, Richardson, Horne Tooke, and others. Nay, it is often inferior to any of these, since from its absolute dependence upon them, and its own lack of originality and self-dependence, it frequently makes inapt citations from them. In fact it has not the smallest appreciation of the necessities and demands of the present day. Hence the book swarms with the most glaring and offensive errors. Nearly every article discovers more or less of incorrectness, misapprehension, or inaptitude. Everything is based, not upon principle and order, but upon mere sound, and outward, yet often quite remote, resemblance, and so heterogeneously mixed up, the cognate with the unrelated, the near with the distant, [illegible] sound render the fact apparent to one unlearned in such matters. How can such an one, for instance, comprehend that the English *growse* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *ugresan*, a word of, at best, but remote affinity with it, and when, too, no mention is made of the nearer German word *grausen*? When a number of cognate words are cited by Worcester, their order is usually inverted. That which comes after should have been placed before, and *vice versa*; so, too, he omits or inserts on a mere whim. Does a word, for instance, occur in Spanish and Italian both, he will cite the Spanish only, or the Italian only, giving no reason for his choice. He has Spanish *gratulacion*, but not Italian *gratulazione*; Spanish *gratulatorio*, but not the Italian form. Nor are there wanting serious errors with regard to the orthœpy of primitives; for instance, Spanish *gravidad* instead of *gravedad*, an error, by the way, into which an unskilled person would naturally fall. Has he accidentally bit upon the right derivation, he obscures it by so much that is incorrect, that the unlearned cannot get at the truth. For instance, under *grasp*, he seems to have correctly judged it folly, with Johnson and Webster, to derive the word from a *nowhere existing* Italian form *graspare*; by some happy guess he has pronounced it a possible inversion of the Low Dutch word familiar to German scholars, viz.; *grapsen*. But what does he now do? Instead of putting this word foremost, he gives the first place, with utter inappropriateness, to the Italian *grappare*, a word itself derived, as is *grapsen*, from the same old German word *grappen*, which is as if a son of the same father could have begotten his brother.

Every one must now perceive that *grasp* is not a mere Italian word, but that it can be of German origin only; and every one, in view of Worcester's derivation, will be disposed to ask with amazement, "Whence comes the *s* in *grasp*? May a person, without authority, and at his own pleasure, either insert or reject an *s*?" We have now seen Worcester's error in the word before *grapsen*; what does he give after it? The German *greisen*. Here is a twofold error, one of orthœpy, and the other of signification. (1) *greisen* is a mistake, or, possibly, a misprint for *greifen*; and (2) *greifen*, English, *gripe*, is entirely unconnected with *grapsen*, *grappare* and *grasp*; *greifen*, English, *gripe*, Gothic, *greipen*, Sclavonic, *grabiti*, is a root verb; while *grappen* is from *geruppen*, from the Low Dutch *rappen*, High German *rapen*, to snatch away. Is not this utter ignorance of etymological principles?

"Thousands upon thousands of similar instances might be pointed out. Everything is in confusion, as the tower of Babel. What, for instance, has the Italian *grigio*, French *gris*, from old Saxon and old High German *gris*, *carus*, new High German *greis*, to do with English *gray*, Anglo Saxon *grag*, German *grau*? Both begin with the same letters, *gr*, and that is all, while their fundamental vowels and terminal sounds are wholly diverse. Thus is proved true the saying of Wieland, that etymology, in the hands of a sage, is a revealer of weighty matters, but in the hand of a fool, is changed to corruption and folly.

"The word *grease* both Johnson and Webster have correctly derived from the French *graisse*, as evidently would appear on the first glance. Worcester does the same, but he puts *graisse* in the second place, giving the first place to at Greek word, *grisis*, ointment, (which is a twofold error,) and following with the Gael, *creis*, which itself came originally from the English word in question. But what, I ask, has *gritois* (so written by him by way of 'assimilation, or with direct intent to deceive, for *chrisis*, from *chrio*, I anoint,) to do with the English *grease* French *graisse*, from *gros*, fat, through Latin, *crassus*? And so in innumerable instances. But again, there are many words for which he makes no attempt to give the etymology, and that for the very good reason that none but the most thorough-going etymologists are competent to detect and trace back their descent. Such words are, *to gore*, *grebe*, &c."

MOZART'S REQUIEM.—In the course of a few weeks our citizens will have an opportunity of enjoying one of the greatest musical treats ever offered to a music-loving community. We mean the performance of Mozart's world famous requiem. For several weeks past a chorus of fifty ladies and gentlemen has been diligently rehearsing this most difficult composition under the direction of Miss Emilie Garthe, the excellent cantatrice, who delighted us with her clear and fresh soprano in some of the concerts given the past season by our resident artists. The organ and orchestral parts will be sustained by the best talent our city affords, while the whole is to be under the direction of Hans Balatka, director of the Musical Society in Milwaukee, well known throughout the Western country as a thorough musician and an excellent conductor. The performance will take place at the Catholic Cathedral or Church of the Holy Name, on the North Side, during the month of August, and every preparation and exertion will be made to bring out this sublime and powerful Mass in a manner creditable to any musical city.

IMPROVEMENT.—The work of filling and paving the approaches to the Illinois Central Passenger House on the Lake Shore is making good progress, and is a great improvement in that section of the city. It should be extended westward on Water street, the paving of which in the vicinity of its intersection with Michigan avenue, we hack, for features deserving general execration, with any that we ever saw.

[illegible] of, and among them, as I have since been told, were some rotten ones.

The blocks now being exhibited, were shown to the engineers of the Illinois Central Railroad, who found on examination that the rotten portion was overlaid and penetrated by the coal tar used in laying the pavement, showing beyond a doubt that the particular block in question was rotten before it was put into the street. Moreover, it was taken from the immediate end of the narrow bridge roadway where all wheels are limited to two ruts. Is it surprising that a block of rotten pine should have been battered down two or three inches by the blows of every passing wheel or hoof for three years? I regret that the bridge builder should have inadvertently used some poor wood, but I submit that this should not weigh against a pavement which for four years has endured as no stone pavement in the city has done.

Will property owners examine these things upon their merits for themselves, or shall the comparative pertinacity of contractors bidding for the various kinds? I have not time for personal interviews with all the gentlemen to whom the "rotten block" has been shown, but I now invite those interested to examine any part of any street in the city paved with the Nicolson. I will, (with permission of the city authorities) take up a specimen in any spot selected, and will replace it at my own cost.

Respectfully, SAMUEL S. GREELEY.
82 Dearborn street.

Excursions.

On Saturday the First Presbyterian Sabbath and Mission Schools take their annual excursion to Cold Spring Grove, on the Rock Island Railroad, near Joliet.

The Bethel Baptist School will have a basket pic-nic excursion, on the Galena Railroad, to-day (Thursday). The train will leave the Depot on Wells street at a quarter past nine A. M., and return at five o'clock P. M. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. The grove is within a few rods of the place where the cars will stop, and is one of the finest possible for a pic nic gathering.

The Sabbath School connected with the Bereau Church of this city will take an excursion to Cold Spring Grove, 36 miles from the city, on the Rock Island road, to-day (Thursday)—cars leaving at 9:15 in the morning, and leaving the Grove to return at 4.30 in the evening. The Light Guard Band will accompany the excursion. A good time is expected. There will be speaking, singing, etc. All are invited. Refreshments, ice cream, etc., will be sold on the grounds. Tickets for adults 50 cents; children 25 cents.

We learn that the Shields Guards are to go upon a pic nic excursion on the 6th proximo.

THE CHICAGO PLUMBING WORKS.—The establishment of John Hughes on the corner of State and Washington street, in Matthew's Block, is one of the most complete and extensive, as indeed one of the oldest and best known in the city. The Chicago Plumbing Works, formerly Wilson & Hughes, has during an extensive and successful business for years past created throughout the city in buildings both public and private, proofs of their skill as plumbers, in every branch of the now multifarious and varied plumber's art.

Mr. Hughes now occupies in addition to his store the large area of the basement, filled throughout with a large stock of fittings of every kind from a simple hydrant pipe to the most costly furnishings of a bath room, fountains, ornamental water works, etc., etc., and keeps constantly in employ a corps of the most experienced workmen. The success he has won has been richly deserved.

The establishment also offers another feature of attraction to those interested, in the shape of Harrison's *European Range*, claimed to be one of the highest achievements in its line as accomplishing the important desideratum of making *one* small fire cook abundantly for 1,000 persons, and heat the house with pure warm air. The following testimonial, received from the Proprietors of the Tremont House, Chicago,—a first class house in every respect, and where cooking is done for at least 500 guests and employees daily,—is in point and good testimony:

We can say, from experience, that it is the best Range we have ever seen, and does more work, and with less expense, than any now in use. Our saving in coal over the old Range and Hot Plates is 1,000 lbs per day, and this Range, when it becomes fully known, will supersede all others. GAGE, BROTHERS & DRAKE.

The same range is made in several sizes, and its economy and value may be enjoyed alike by the moderate household and the first class hotel.

We call attention to the facilities thus offered at the Chicago Plumbing Works with satisfaction, and the confidence that all requiring anything in his line will find Mr. Hughes and his workmen prompt, faithful, reasonable, and a decided luxury secured by the adoption of the Range he is now successfully and widely introducing.

EXCURSION TO LAKE FOREST.—The excursion to Lake Forest to-day, under the direction and for the benefit of the South Presbyterian Church, will, as everybody knows, be a "joyful time" to the lucky participants. The train will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving home at 6 p. m. See advertisement.

UNITARIAN.—Rev. Oliver Stearns, President of Meadville Theological School, will preach at the 1st Unitarian Church on Sunday, July 29, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

[illegible] evening, about 11 o'clock, by cutting out some panes of glass from the window, and abstracted some books and the contents of the money drawer, which was found in an adjacent wood-pile. Upon the person of the prisoner some money was found which was identified as belonging to the drawer. He was locked up for examination.

CURTIS DISTILLERY.—For some time past there has been a desire manifested by residents in our Southern suburbs on the Lake Shore to rid that vicinity of the extensive distillery of C. H. Curtis. We learn that the matter has been amicably arranged, and he is to remove his establishment in the Spring at the termination of his lease.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorater—the best in [illegible]
je20-3m.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the Plymouth Parsonage, July 25th, by Rev. J. E. Roy, Mr. JOHN C. PARSON, of Peru, and Miss MATTIE [illegible].

DIED.

At Carlyle, on the 19th inst., REV. HENRY C. BLACKWELL, late of the Rock River Conference, and brother of R. S. Blackwell, Esq., of this city.

The deceased was well known to a large number of our readers, and his unexpected demise in the prime of life and in the midst of a career of usefulness, will carry sorrow to many hearts beyond those of his immediate family. The circumstances of his death, as we have heard them, were these: He was stopping a day or two with a relative at Carlyle, Clinton county, and went to the Kaskaskia River contiguous to the town, to bathe. He was absent longer than was expected, and search being made, he was found drowned. As he had formerly been subject to a kind of fit, and as appearances indicated that he had completed his bath and was seated upon a log endressing himself, it is thought that he was seized with a return of his former [illegible] and fell backward into the river and was drowned.

We knew Mr. Blackwell well. To a mind far above the common order, he united an amiability of disposition and a [illegible] of character that greatly endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance. While his life was singularly pure, he also possessed in a large degree the positive virtues; and was never so well content as when engaged in works of usefulness to his fellow men. He was one of the least selfish men we have ever known. His whole desire seemed to be to live and labor for the good of others.

Some two or three years ago, while stationed at Fulton City, his health failed him, and he was obliged to desist from active labors in the Ministry. At the time of his death he was residing with his mother at Belleville.

July 24th, of Consumption, at the residence of Mr. J. B. Wheeler, Indianapolis, Ind., MR. JOSEPH S. HERSEY, of Boston, Massachusetts, aged 21 years, 7 months and 2 days. His remains have been taken to Boston for burial.

At Liverpool, England, June 27th, 1860, LAWSON FREMONT COOK, oldest son of Alex and Caroline Cook, on a visit from Chicago, Illinois.

NOW READY.

THE LIFE OF *ABRAHAM LINCOLN* IS NOW READY,

In a large compact Pamphlet of 32 double-column pages
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In style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It has been prepared with great care, and it may be considered a reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a *complete history* of that remarkable campaign. Read the following table of

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[illegible] very easy terms. The house was built in May this year, has all the modern improvements, is surrounded by handsome garden trees, etc. On the lot is erected a stable and carriage house. The ground is in one of the most beautiful locations; fronting 60 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, near Douglas' Place, and has the depth of [illegible] feet. $[illegible] down. Purchasers will apply to LOEB & KAHM, Room No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy21z1w

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 10 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek.

A Never Failing Stream.
It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises. [illegible]

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This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. The most complete mills in the State, and fitted with two pairs of Rand's Patent Burrs, each of which will make 10 barrels per hour, making great yield and better quality of flour than can be made by the old process. THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street. Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a railway passing in front. In the centre of a large grain growing district and easy access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding neighborhood promise great abundance and offer an opportunity to make a large fortune. [illegible]
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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Steam Flouring Mill in Fulton City, Whiteside County, Illinois. The Mill has three run of 3 feet 6 inch French Burrs—two pair for wheat and one for corn. The two run can make one hundred barrels of Flour in twenty-four hours; and the bank [illegible] amount of wheat can be [illegible] Railroad right to the Mill door, and the Mississippi River to St. Louis and New Orleans. This Mill was built by and for one of the firm of Thomas Bradford & Co., who has been in the mill business for over in only 5 years, and is one of the

BEST ARRANGED AND MOST CONVENIENT Mills of its size in the West, and everything in the best of order. Part payment will be taken in real estate in Cincinnati or vicinity. For further information apply to JOHN FLACK, at the Mill, or to
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Further inquiries concerning the Mill may be made of J. K. BREWSTER, at Racine R. R. Depot, Freeport, Illinois. [illegible]

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I offer for sale at a Great Bargain, my Hotel property, known as the "TONGRAY HOUSE," situated on Front street, between Hill and Bird streets, Hannibal, Missouri.
This Hotel is built of brick and stone, is three stories high, fifty feet front, sixty feet deep, with an ell twenty by thirty feet, and contains thirty rooms. The lot is one hundred and fifty-two feet deep, with first rate ice-house on the back part.
This house has always done and is now doing an A No. 1 business, it being the best location in the city for making money. My only reasons for selling this property, is, that my health is such that I cannot attend to business.
Also, my house and lot situated on Fourth street, between Hill and Bird streets. The house is a good two-story frame, with stone basement, and contains six rooms, with a first rate cistern, smoke-house, &c. Fruit bearing trees and shrubbery on the lot. JNO. G. TONGRAY.
☞ For particulars address or apply to ALEX. O. TONGRAY, No. 7 Levee, Hannibal, Mo.
REFERENCES:—Lamb & Lakeman, Thomas A. Harris, Attorneys at Law, Hannibal, Mo. jy4c692 1m

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Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

The following is an extract from a letter received at this office, from one of the shrewdest and best informed of the Republican politicians of New York:

"You may count on New York as confidently as on Vermont, and the result will not disappoint you. She will surely vote for Lincoln. The common enemy are full of expedients, but none of them will do more than bring defeat and disgrace on those who devise them. The latest scheme is that which has wedded the old Know Nothings to Archbishop Hughes; but this, like the others which have preceded it, will assist rather than injure us. Here, in fact, all well-informed men concede Lincoln's election."

We can assure our readers that the opinions so confidently expressed are those entertained by all politicians in or out of that State.

SANGAMON AND MORGAN.

Our advices from Sangamon and Morgan counties are of the most cheering character. They leave no reason to doubt that LINCOLN'S majority in each will be decisive. Our friends there are at work, and, more than that, their efforts in behalf of Old Abe are warmly seconded by hundreds of people who have heretofore stood aloof from the Republican movement. The so-called Democrats, though noisy, boisterous and abusive, are discouraged and hopeless; and when it becomes apparent that Douglas is not to be elected by bravado, will abandon the field, unless they should be convinced that to work for Lincoln, for the sake of putting down the Secessionists, is a part of their duty which they may not neglect.

IS DOUGLAS A CATHOLIC?

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have read your articles in regard to the alleged Catholicism of Hon. S. A. Douglas, and have toiled to find in them convincing evidence of his change of religious faith. I agree with you in relation to the necessity of keeping this government in Protestant hands; and I declare that I would not vote for a Catholic for President, no matter what his partisan associations. But so firmly convinced am I of your error and Mr. Douglas' steadfastness to the Baptist creed, in which he was educated, that I am compelled to denounce you as the ready slanderer of a patriotic statesman; and to call upon you to make your charges good, or to retract your falsehoods. A DEMOCRAT.

Our correspondent lies—under a mistake. We have never charged that Douglas is a Catholic; hence we have nothing to retract. We have stated the grounds of the belief of thousands of the citizens of Illinois, in relation to this important matter, and we restate them now, that the public may judge between us.

I. When Mr. Douglas was in Europe, there came a report to this country, originating in the European Catholic journals, that a distinguished American Senator had "submitted to the true faith," and had been received into the bosom of the Catholic Church by the Pope himself. Mr. Douglas was the only Senator abroad at that time, and the report could point to no other than him.

II. Mr. Douglas, after his return from his European tour, began to command the support of all the Catholic laity in Illinois politics—a support that he had never had before.

III. Mr. Douglas formed a matrimonial alliance not long afterward with an influential Catholic family in Washington, the marriage ceremony being performed by a priest of the Catholic Church, under pledge from the Senator himself that his children should be brought up in the Catholic faith.

IV. In pursuance of this pledge, his child by the present Mrs. Douglas was baptized a Catholic, and when it died, was buried in accordance with the prescribed ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

V. It is said, though we do not vouch for the truth of the report, that the two children of the late Mrs. Douglas, who was a zealous Protestant, were also baptized into the Catholic Church after the death of their mother—a ceremony that would not have been performed without the father's consent and approbation.

VI. Archbishop Hughes, the head of the Catholic Church in this country, is a warm, open and zealous friend of Mr. Douglas, and *just previous to the* Baltimore Convention, attended a meeting in New York for the purpose of influencing the votes of the New York delegation—an act which marks the Archbishop's interest in Mr. Douglas, and which could have proceeded from no other cause than a community of religious feeling.

VII. So far as we are informed [illegible] Convention [illegible] a zealous advocate of Mr. Douglas' claims, and talked for him, and voted for him to the last. We are not aware that among the seceders there was one who professed the faith of Rome—facts which go to show that there is somewhere a tie stronger than that of political creed or personal friendship.

VIII. So far as we are informed, also, every Catholic bishop, priest and layman, from Archbishop Hughes down to the most ignorant Irish hod-carrier in Chicago, is, heart and soul a Douglas man. This unanimity is not bounded by sectional lines nor by abstract opinions on the slavery question. German Catholics who profess to hate slavery with great intensity, and Irish Catholics who love it; Southern men and Northern men; Americans and foreigners, all are for him.

IX. The Catholic journals, of which there

AN OLD-TIME VIRGINIAN.

We have before us a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, published in Philadelphia in 1803, with notes of reference to the Constitution and Laws of the Federal Government of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Virginia, with an Appendix to each volume: By St. George Tucker, "Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court in Virginia." The Appendix to Vol. I, Part II, contains a well-considered plan for the abolition of Slavery in Virginia, preceded by an elaborate essay upon the nature and consequences of the institution, with the means best adapted to secure its entire extirpation in Virginia. The basis of the scheme consists in providing by law that every female born after its adoption should be free, and transmit freedom to all the descendants, both male and female—the practical operation of which, the writer demonstrates, would be to remove every vestige of slavery from the State within ninety years from the date of its adoption.

In the course of his essay Mr. Tucker expresses his abhorrence of slavery in the most unqualified terms. He quotes freely from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, from Granville Sharpe, Benjamin Franklin, and from private letters from Dr. Belknap, a celebrated clergyman of Boston, and from Hon. Zephaniah Swift, member of Congress from Connecticut. One cannot but contrast the fiery denunciations of the institution contained in the essay, and the fraternal relations subsisting between this Virginia Judge and the leading anti-slavery men, both of Europe and the United States, with Virginia sentiment and association on the same subject at the present day. Urging the importance of taking early measures to get rid of Slavery, he says: "If "we doubt the propriety of such measures, "what must we think of the situation of our "country, when, instead of 300,000, we shall "have more than *two millions* of SLAVES among "us? This *must happen within a* CENTURY, if "we do not set about the abolition of Slavery [illegible] "Will not our posterity curse the days of their "nativity with all the anguish of Job? Will "they not execrate the memory of those ancestors, who, having it in their power to "avert evil, have, like their first parents, entailed a curse upon all future generations?" * * * "The abolition of Slavery in the "United States, and especially in that State "to which I am attached by every tie that "nature and society can form, is *now* my *first* "and will probably be my last expiring wish." * * * "To restore the blessings of liberty "to near a million of oppressed individuals, "who have groaned under the yoke of bondage, and to their descendants, is an object "which those who trust in Providence will be "convinced would not be unaided by the "Divine Author of our being." * * * "Considerations of policy, as well as justice "and humanity, must evince the necessity of "eradicating the evil before it becomes "impossible to do it without tearing up "the roots of civil society with it." In another place, in speaking of the refusal of the British Crown to permit the Colonies to put a stop to the African slave trade, he asserts that that "was an object sufficient of itself to justify a revolution."

These were the sentiments of a distinguished Virginian in 1803. The man who should repeat them upon Virginia soil in 1860, would be consigned to the tender mercies of Judge Lynch. Contrast what we have quoted above with the speeches of Virginia members of Congress of the present day, clamoring for the indefinite extension of Slavery into free Territories, and for a Congressional Slave Code to protect the institution wherever the federal jurisdiction extends. Nor was St. George Tucker an exception. A host of illustrious contemporaries shared with him the possession of humane sentiments and a devoted regard for the inherent rights of man. Such were George Mason, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, and other worthies, whose names are in better keeping than that of the State of Virginia. We close this article with the following extract from Mr. Tucker's paper:

"Among the blessings which the Almighty hath showered down on these States, there is a large portion of the bitterest draughts [illegible] flowed from the cup of affliction. Whilst America hath been the land of promise to Europeans, and their descendants, it hath been the vale of death to millions of the wretched sons of Africa. The genial light of liberty, which hath here shown with unrivalled lustre on the former, hath yielded no comfort to the latter, but to them hath proved a pillar of darkness [illegible] the former to the most enviable state of human existence. Whilst we are offering up vows at the shrine of liberty, and sacrificing hecatombs upon her altars; whilst we swore irreconcilable hostility to her enemies, and hurled defiance in their faces; whilst we adjured the God of Hosts to witness our resolution to live free, or die, and imprecated curses on their heads who refused to unite with us in establishing the empire of freedom; we were imposing upon our [illegible] men, who differ in complexion from [illegible] a *slavery*, ten thousand times more [illegible] than the utmost extremity of those grievances and oppressions of which we complained. Such are the inconsistencies of human nature; such the blindness of those who pluck not the beam out of their own eyes, whilst they can espy a moat in the eyes of their brother; such that partial system of morality which confines rights and injuries, to particular complexions; such the effect of that self-love which justifies or condemns, not according to principle, but to the agent. Had we turned our eyes inwardly when we supplicated the Father of Mercies to aid the injured and oppressed; when we invoked the Author of Righteousness to attest the purity of our motives, and the justice of our cause, and implored the God of Battles to aid our exertions

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Cambridge Divinity School—Douglas in Boston—Caleb Cushing Cane—Edward Everett Keeps Mum—Harvard Catalogue, &c.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BOSTON, July 21st, 1860.

I attended, on the 17th, the annual visitation of the Cambridge Divinity School. Six only graduate this year, all of whom read essays. It is a singular fact that at both of the great New England Universities, Yale and Harvard, the Divinity Schools should be in so unpromising a condition. At Yale, Dr. Taylor died in 1858, the last of the great masters of New England theology. He has left no peer. Recently Dr. Goodrich, as eminent in Christian experience as Dr. Taylor in Christian theology, has also died. In consequence, the school is barely an existing possibility, poorly endowed and hardly furnished at all. At Cambridge other causes have kept the school in a low state. Prominent, I think, is the peculiar position which it occupies, too radical for the evangelicals, but hardly radical enough, at least not openly so, for the increasing class of radical young men. In 1856, I think it was, the class invited Theodore Parker to preach the sermon before them. He advised them to ask some one less obnoxious, and Dr. Furness was invited. The next year Mr. Parker was invited again, whereupon the Faculty hunted up a law by which their consent must be had. Out of this difference in position between the last and the coming generation of liberal ministers, undoubtedly springs a want of interest on the part of young men seeking the liberal ministry. The condition of things was forcibly illustrated on Tuesday. Four of the five essays to which I listened were decidedly radical. The following sentiments I took down as delivered: "Deism amply atones for its short-comings by fostering free inquiry;—those blind to the end of this life shall nevertheless see God after the veil is taken off, for at the gates of the grave man renews rather than lays down his life." "The soul-life in Christ was pure, but in his understanding we find erroneous beliefs in a personal devil, a second coming and eternal torment;—In affirming that its revelation is the only revelation, Christianity ceases to be;—Christianity is not a scheme, [illegible] personal recognition of Christ, but it is true character;—Christ anticipated that character which is to be in every man;—Go into all the world, not with Christ as a person, but in his spirit;—God's church includes all the race;—God's revelation includes all religions;—The interpretations of the Evangelists divide Christ and all together are not equal to the whole truth;—Christianity is not a supernatural, but the highest of natural faiths, the most natural faith;—The humanitarian wants no personal Saviour as such, for he believes in very God coming into humanity;—Our American Luther (Parker) is reproached with corrupting youth;—A crisis of Unitarianism has come, and a new theology, more humanitarian will conquer." "The reverence for the Bible and the Church has been excessive or superstitious in the English church;—Now, however, Whately denies eternal punishment, Jewett denies the accounts of creation, and Robertson is often very radical;—Rationalism is not a new or unchristian thing;—Skeptics have not desired to destroy essential truth, not even Hume, Gibbon, and Voltaire;—The Christian evidence is life, not creed;—Paley proves nothing but his own rhetorical skill;—By an unconscious Jesuitism the English divines attempt to hold on to the thirty-nine articles;—Orthodoxy is the Bourbon of the world of thought, and a Godless orthodoxy threatens to extinguish Christian life."

The Baccalaureate sermon before the senior class was preached on Sunday evening by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Newport. The annual sermon before the alumni of the Divinity School was preached on Tuesday afternoon, in the Appleton chapel, by Dr. Morrison, of Milton.

The arrival of Judge Douglas at the Revere House was made the occasion of a gathering and a speech alike peculiar, not to say nasty. A person who mingled in the crowd told me that the order and the brogue of the assemblage were telling tributes to the position of the small giant. Mr. Douglas, fresh from the most determined and the most treacherous agitation of the subject of slavery, had the impudence to say that the agitation of slavery in Congress has prevented and will continue to prevent the transaction of the business of the country, until his election shall banish it forever from the halls of the national councils, according to the platform of the Democratic party. Mr. Douglas opened his remarks by nominating himself successor to the place of Daniel Webster. This was too bad. Daniel has had enough to bear, and here comes along a fellow to peddle his notions, and hangs out his tattered principles on the statue of Webster. Power's pants were enough, Douglas's principles are far too much, swept up from the common sewers of politics by the dirtiest scavenger of paying principles known to American public life. James Madison Cutts, a brother of Mrs. Douglas, and a member of the Cambridge law school, figures as the advent in New England. Aside from this, young Mr. Brother-in-law to Senator Douglas is believed to be "a young man of excellent character and fair attainments."

Caleb Cushing has received from a number of Mississippians a gold mounted cane of Mt. Vernon wood. Poor Edward Everett is pestered with letters asking him to deny that he ever was brave enough to stand up for human rights. He refers them to the Union Committee, it being a part of the bargain that he shall not show himself on the field in the vicinity of danger, and the committee undertake to hide with a smooth story the grave of Mr. Everett's manhood [illegible] the epitaph should frighten men who are afraid even of the memory of the rights of man and the law of God.

The new triennial catalogue of Harvard contains 9,542 names; 2,434 graduates of the College are living. Of the graduates there have been 1,556 clergymen, of whom 809 still survive. Hon. Josiah Quincy of the class of 1790 is the oldest living graduate; 139 have applied for admission to the Freshman class. Among them is a son of Abraham Lincoln and a George Washington of Virginia, a descendant of a brother of Gen. Washington.

The papers contain some complaints about the new discipline of the College. Not unlikely there may be ground for it, though there is less doubt that there is occasion for rigorous rule, as well as kind, at Harvard. The students would not have it rigorous. The faculty are too prone to use rigor without kindness. Both are wrong. DOCTOR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

COOK COUNTY.—The Republicans in our county are organizing for the campaign.

ORLAND, July 23, 1860.—We have organized in this town a Republican Club for the campaign, hoping to give a good account of ourselves in November. We have a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, an Executive Committee, and a Vigilance Committee of three in each School District, whose duty it is to canvass their district, find out all the Republicans, make more if they can, and see that they are at the polls on election day. Let all towns in the County and State do likewise.

J. A. JACKSON, Sec.

TRENTON, Clinton Co., July 21.—In this field the harvest of Republicans is as abundant as that of Corn. They tell us that in all parts of Egypt the people are learning to know their rights—"and, knowing, dare maintain them." In this town the Republicans are in the majority, and their numbers constantly increasing. To-morrow we go to Carlisle, the county seat, where they hold a Republican convention. On next Saturday they have an appointment for us here. We expect to visit several other points in this region before our return.

We find but little enthusiasm among the Democrats. Though no one will admit it, yet the feeling of defeat seems to have settled down on all. Some say Douglas will certainly get his own pet State; while others admit that if he does not get Illinois, they do not know another that he can get, and so give up the chance.

We were informed to-day by an intelligent and candid man, that in his neighborhood, a little way south of Trenton, where in '58 the precinct went three-fourths Democratic, he thought in the coming election the numbers will be reversed. REPUBLICAN.

POLE RAISING AT SADORUS, CHAMPAIGN CO.—The Republicans of Sadorus and vicinity met at Sadorus on the 21st inst. and raised a pole, one hundred and thirty feet high. A small *irrepressible conflict* was about to ensue, growing out of Democratic dictation in regard to where the pole should be set. The conflict was soon, however, suppressed by the timely interference of Azrah Craw, President of the day, inviting them to place it on his premises instead of in the common, as first proposed by some. After the pole was raised the flag was presented on behalf of the ladies of Sadorus, by Mrs. Lester, accompanied by a very neat and appropriate speech, and was received by the President, who responded in a very eloquent and patriotic reply. The flag was then hoisted, and when unfurled to the breeze, displayed the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, calling forth repeated cheers from the audience.

An announcement was made to repair to the beautiful grove, about half a mile distant, where seats and a speaker's stand had been previously [illegible] past, prepared for the occasion. Orange Craw, a staunch Republican in the vicinity, was called upon and delivered an eloquent tribute to Honest Old Abe, and appealed to the voters irrespective of party, to give him a cordial support as the only means of wresting our government from the hands of its despoilers. J. B. McKeoly of Champaign was then called upon, who gave a glowing description of the state of parties in days gone by.

J. W. Langly was then introduced, who entertained the audience for the space of an hour and a quarter, giving a review of the "Little Giant's" inconsistencies.

Mr. Langly was followed by J. C. Sheldon of Urbana, who reviewed the action of the Chicago Convention.

Upon the whole the day was well spent, and had it not been for the heavy shower in the morning, there would have been instead of 800 or 1000, nearer 2000 persons present.

The Urbana Brass Band was present on the occasion, and dispensed their music in such a manner as to add to the enthusiasm of the scene. The popularity of this newly organized band is rapidly increasing. H.

ADAMS COUNTY.—The Republican County Convention met at Columbus on Saturday last, and although it was called as a delegate Convention, more than ONE THOUSAND live, enthusiastic Republicans were present, who were ably addressed by Messrs. Prentise, Jones and Delano. The following is the ticket nominated: For Representatives, Henry Asbury of Quincy, and John J. Graham of La Prairie; Sheriff, John A. White of Camp Point; Circuit Clerk, John Field of Quincy; Coroner, George Armor of Quincy. Adams county intends to throw off the shackles of the Rump Democracy the coming fall.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.—They had a grand Republican pole raising in the little town of Delavan, on the 14th inst., at which 800 live Republicans were present. Capt. John Robinson the "Old Bald Eagle of Delavan," addressed the crowd for an hour and a half, in his own peculiar, taking style. In the evening the Wide-Awakes had a grand parade under the commandership of Capt. Robinson.

WHOLE FAMILIES COMING OVER.—The Peoria *Transcript* says that a family of Germans in that city, consisting of a father and five sons, all hitherto staunch Democrats, have joined the Republican ranks since the great speech of Carl Schurz at that place. A Democratic Committee waited on them to coax them back, but the sturdy Germans gave them a decided rebuff.

NEW YORK.—The Republican Committee of Chautauque county, New York, have given that county a thorough canvass, with the following approximate result:

Douglas and Johnson	[illegible]
Bell and Everett	600
Breckinridge and Lane	300

CONNECTICUT.—A correspondent writing from Norwich to the New York *Evening Post*, says:

"The Democratic split has made this State so sure for Lincoln that all excitement is quenched. It is amusing to see how the Democrats run *from* anything like a political argument, and the nearest approach to life is in the quiet congratulations of the Republicans with one another.

"A Convention is called at New Haven, the 1st of August, of the friends of Bell and Everett; but that will amount to nothing at all. Those best informed can only count twenty or twenty-five old gentlemen in this town of 15,000 inhabitants who go that ticket."

—The friends of Breckinridge and Lane in Buffalo are making an extended organization for the campaign in all the wards of the city, resolving against all Squatter Sovereignty, and all conditions, and only in favor of the union upon principle.

—There is talk of starting a Breckinridge paper in Rochester.

—Five hundred Democrats of Vermont, representing every county in the State, have signed a call for a Breckinridge and Lane State Convention.

—The St. Albans (Vt.) Democrat

Pen Portrait of the President.

[From the N. Y. Leader.]

James Buchanan, dressed in full evening costume, and doing the courtesies of a reception, presents a very striking and dignified appearance. He is about six feet one or two inches in height, with abundant hair of a glistening and semi-transparent silver color; small, blueish gray eyes, [illegible], and a complexion suggesting [illegible] freshness the hectic of constitutional compl[illegible]. The head of this venerable man is cocked to the left at an angle of certain degrees; the left eye is contracted and drawn downward; the left corner of the mouth shares a similar fate; an immense white neckcloth half conceals various old cicatrices, or flesh wounds, under the left ear; and the whole body of the man lurches slightly to the left as he walks—Nature thus seeming to shadow forth his constitutional hatred of the right. Mr. B. has a shrill, almost female voice and wholly beardless cheeks; and he is not by any means, in any aspect, the sort of man likely to cut, or attempt to cut his throat for any Chloe or Phillis in Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, and in spite of all these drawbacks, the portly figure and courtier-like address of Mr. Buchanan form very striking features at a reception. Like Dean Swift and Alexander Pope, he rather courts the reputation of gallantry; and half-fatherly, half-lover like attentions to such ladies as are presented, rarely fail to flatter the vanity and elicit the gratitude of the fluttering and glittering victims. A courtier and a man of the world, our President must have been in his element when representing the United States in England. He is of the old Federal School, looking ever toward Europe as the only fountain of any desirable applause; and more anxious to be regarded as a conservative, or Aristocratic American by the titled residents of Piccadilly than to hold in the hearts of the American people that place of devoted confidence and affection which Andrew Jackson occupied. * * * At the official dinners in the White House, and few others are given, Mr. Buchanan shines to great advantage. He is attentive, courteous, affable—dividing his civilities equally between all his guests.

A large experience of public men and measures in many lands, supplies him with an inexhaustible repertory of personal anecdote; he amuses, without ever boring or seeming too loquacious; and there is an odd vein of bitter humor running through all his veins, such as we can imagine (after reading Lord Orrery's letters to his son Hamilton Boyle), must have pervaded the conversation of Dean Swift. So cold by nature, that not even the warmth of blood can relax his frosty politeness, the Old Public Functionary addresses his niece and heiress as "Miss Harriet," and insists on being called "Mr. Buchanan" in return. He tolerates no intimate associate or walking companion; and his present private Secretary, Mr. McLeod, [illegible] in Washington, as though he was one of the footmen instead of confidential clerk. To give J. B. his due, we must acknowledge that he is industrious and trouble-seeking to a miracle. His suspicious nature will not confide the opening of his letters to any other hand; and at present, when stacks of anonymous letters are reaching him from all parts of the country, denouncing his Postmasters and Custom-House officials a secretly working for the National Democratic candidates, while pretending to support Breckinridge and Lane, the mere daily duty of opening and reading the mail becomes in itself a heavy tax. The Cabinet officers are his servants, J. B. insists, and not his advisers. Of Governor Floyd alone does he seem to stand in any dread; Colonel Holt has had two or three fights with him on questions of honesty; Cobb was deluded for the first three years by hopes of the succession; but to the naturally mean and servile natures of such men as Toucey and Black, Mr. Buchanan finds and has ever found his readiest instruments. As for Thompson, he speculates in Indian lands, and neither knows enough nor cares enough to give him much trouble.

The President does not believe him sufficiently smart to be intrusted with the execution of any serious villany; nor is it likely that Thompson would obey him, should any such jobs be offered as seem the peculiar perquisite of Attorney General Black. But it is due the President to say that he himself has never been suspected of pocketing any portion of the vast amounts which he has assisted others to obtain in payment for their aid to his Lecompton and other schemes. He gratifies his malice while their avarice is gratified; the hatreds which he rolls under his tongue as so many sweet morsels supply to him that reward and pleasure which his subordinates receive from heavy percentages on swindling contracts, and heavy fees for their lobby influence in regard to particular bills. Bright and early each morning Dr. Buchanan is up and at work, retiring each night to bed by about half after 9 o'clock. Breakfasting at 7 A. M., our beloved and illustrious enters his office by 8—said office being a large second floor room, to the left of the Presidential mansion as you enter. There is a large waiting room outside of this, but few are the men who wait there now. This waiting-room has a worn and not particularly clean carpet; old mahogany furniture, with old-fashioned horse hair coverings; dusty walls and a few dusty busts of former Presidents; a few dusty prints of the "Signers," and a very dilapidated copy of the "Declaration" in a soiled sandal wood frame. The President's room, or office, in which he receives his Cabinet, has a carpet to correspond with that outside. For the rest there is a large table placed close between the two windows; there are book cases well filled with calf bound books round two of the walls; there is an immense bell-rope dangling down over the President's head; there are a few leather-bottomed arm chair; a wicker scrap basket beside Mr. Buchanan's seat; a bust of poor Pierce staring down from a bad eminence on his still more unfortunate successor, and at the table, hard at work—up to his elbows in papers, and up to his neck in political mischief—sits the old Public Functionary in dressing gown and slippers, holds an unlighted cigar in his mouth, and has a peculiar nervous twitching always to the left, as if some unseen spirits were plucking him on that side by the sleeve, and whispering distasteful counsel. * * As cold in heart as the coldest oyster in Virginia [illegible] fundum; as polished in manner (when he so pleases) as the surface of Mahogany, frozen solid under a night of calm; as false to friends as the treacherous beacons set up by the wreckers of Barnegat;—such as we have known him, we have described him, and such is the only true portrait now in existence of James Buchanan.

Gold Diggings in Vermont.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

LUDLOW, Vt., July 19, 1860.

It may not be known to your readers, as it was not to me until a short time ago, that the gold mines of Vermont were extensively worked. So much attention is bestowed upon things abroad, that we often remain ignorant of what is transpiring in our immediate neighborhood.

It has long been known that there was gold in some of the brooks which go leaping and laughing from their mountain homes down the sweet valleys, toward the corruptions of the larger streams which flow through the low marshes along the sea shore. But, until two years ago, nothing was done to discover the extent and value of these home treasures. Last year sev-

A Remarkable Meteor.

On the night of the 20th inst., a very remarkable meteor was witnessed in several of the Eastern States. We subjoin some of the accounts that have come to hand:

NEW HAVEN, July 21, 1860.

The city was quite excited about a quarter before 10 o'clock last night by the passing of a meteor in the direction of north-west to south-east. It was at first taken for a rocket; many, in fact, would not believe it was anything else. It stirred up our scientific men, and they are almost wild to-day, running about after testimony about its appearance. A friend whose observation was good has furnished the following facts: Its highest reach was 30° south of the zenith. He did not see it at the beginning nor end. Its motion was not rapid enough to leave a visible trail of light. Its light was great, changeable, and gave strong shadows. Its colors were strong, at times orange and crimson, often blending, and stronger and greater as the meteor moved on. It was in shape an ellipse, but not regular, and much elongated. There was evidently great internal movement. Finally it burst in two parts, which went on with less speed till they were out of sight. In size it was equal at times to the new moon.

NEWPORT, Delaware, July 20, 1860.

The meteor which passed over this place last night about 10 o'clock, was so remarkable for its duplex form, its imposing proportions, its beauty, and the rapidity of its flight, that I cannot refrain from telling you how it appeared to those who had the good fortune to enjoy a deliberate view of it:

A party of us, consisting of three ladies and two gentlemen, were sitting at the parlor windows of a country house, with an unobstructed view of the sky, when one of the ladies exclaimed: "See! a large balloon on fire!" Such was precisely its appearance, as it swept with fearful velocity directly toward us, from northwest to south-east, and we could see it only in front; but running immediately to the porch, we had a fine side view of it, as it sped across the open sky from woods to woods, and over the tree-tops, which it threatened to brush, so low did it seem at times. Its form was that of two balloons, without their cars, one following the other closely, as though it were towed, and both on fire; a banner of pure flame, which we could almost perceive tremble and crackle, so close was it, streaming behind from each, while a broad pencil of luminosity, like the tail of last year's comet, but smaller, of course, connected the foremost body with its consort, and both with four bright stars, which were in rapid pursuit—not all together, but in file. The two flames were light yellow, like that of a torch, but the foremost body, as it came toward us, appeared reddish blue in front, say violet. The motion, though very rapid (for in a minute and a half it had traversed the whole field of sky, not shooting like a star, nor flashing like lightning—and the flames in every respect resembled those of two great torches which two men, one just behind the other, run with in a high wind. Its greatest height above the horizon may have been 25°.

WILLIAMSBURGH, July 21, 1860.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I would like to correct, in a few particulars, the account of the meteor in to-day's *Tribune*. On its first appearance, about due west, it consisted of two pale blue balls of fire; and as viewed from First street, Williamsburgh, through a light haze which was on the river, it exactly resembled the blue lights of a roman candle. At this time it left a train of sparks, not fire. As it ascended, one of the balls disappeared; and when nearly at its highest, the other grew very pale and lost its train. Suddenly, however, as if with an explosion, the two balls re-appeared, much brighter than before, and followed by long trains of rippling, orange-colored flame, instead of sparks. The two balls were apparently much further apart than before, and the only irregularity I saw in the motion of the meteor was a slight acceleration just after they thus burst out. From this it continued, with a loss of brightness which may have been only caused by an increasing distance, until I lost sight of it behind a house, it having been visible scarcely a minute.

I listened attentively for some moments after the explosion, but could discern no sound.

A friend of mine saw it at Newark, N. J., and another in Forty-eighth street, from both which places it presented exactly the same appearance and occupied the same places in the heavens; so that its hight and consequently its velocity, must have been very great indeed.

E. A. P.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

A SPLENDID SIGHT.—Last night, about 9½, the grandest meteor we ever had the fortune to see, made its way through the heavens to the amazement of every mortal with eye-sight, who stood out doors at the time. It sprang into view, as far as we could ascertain, at or near the horizon almost exactly in the west. We were standing at the moment in the shadow of buildings which completely shut off the Western sky. A flood of light like that of a vivid, continuous flash of lightning, or like a bright dawn, streamed over the tops of the houses, and grew in intensity for a few seconds, ere the majestic orb sailed sublimely into sight overhead. Over the zenith it sped round, and reddish in hue and with a wake of fire that spanned the sky for an instant, like a vast arch of celestial flame. It did not dart, but with a steady, even motion steered eastward, over, and down, down, growing smaller and paler as it sank away to the verge and beneath the eastern horizon. It must have taken at least 30 seconds in its aerial passage across our heavens. Perhaps "40 seconds" would have sufficed for it to put a glorious girdle of light round the earth. At all events, it certainly was the most amazing sight celestial we have ever witnessed. It eclipsed the eclipse.

[From the Utica Observer.]

A METEOR.—An extraordinary meteor passed over this city at about 10 o'clock last night. It [illegible] direction of Broad street, until it disappeared in the Eastern horizon. When it passed over the city a peculiar rushing noise was distinctly heard. The meteor was exceedingly brilliant, its blaze lighting up the whole heavens, scintillations of bright sparks being scattered in its train. It was a splendid sight, and not a little astonished those who had the good fortune to witness it. Whence the wanderer came, or where it went, we cannot say.

[From the Worcester Spy.]

METEORIC PHENOMENON.—Several "balls of fire" were noticed flying through our atmosphere about 10 o'clock last evening. Two gentlemen of this city who saw the phenomena at nearly the same time, one of them while riding into Worcester from Shrewsbury, and the other from Leicester, speak of the spectacle as very grand, the balls resembling melted lava, and flying with great rapidity in a northeasterly direction, apparently from 300 to 400 feet above the earth. The illumination they compare with one caused by a large fire. We understand that the spectacle was witnessed by others in this city who were on the watch.

[From the New Bedford Mercury.]

A most remarkable meteor was seen in this city on Friday evening, the 20th inst., about three minutes before 10 o'clock. It appeared to be double, and pass in a direction from west to south-west, nearly parallel with the horizon, at an elevation of about 34 or 35 degrees

DEFENSES OF NEW YORK.

Artillery Practice of the City Guard.

Capt. Mansfield Lovell, at present the commandant of the City Guard, a corps of our citizen soldiery, has recently proposed a plan for providing garrison for the several heavy batteries which have been erected by the General Government to protect this city from attack by water. A reference to the map of the harbor will show that vessels of great draft can approach New York, either by way of Sandy Hook and the Narrows, or by the Sound and East River, passing to the north of Long Island. To afford means for defending these approaches, Government has erected numerous large and costly works, and furnished them with a complete armament of heavy sea-coast guns. On the Sound entrance we have Fort Schuyler at Throgg's Neck, mounting more than three hundred guns, and costing with its armament not less than one million two hundred thousand dollars. The Channel by way of Sandy Hook has its defenses concentrated mainly on two points, viz: the Narrows, and the bay between Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. At the Narrows we have nearly four hundred guns in battery, at an aggregate expense for construction and armament of one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and on the islands near the city about three hundred guns distributed in five different works, costing with their batteries more than seven hundred thousand dollars. In addition to these the building of large forts is contemplated at Sandy Hook and Willett's Point, which, when completed, will mount not less than six hundred guns more, and cost when fully armed about three millions of dollars. We have thus a thousand guns in position, at an aggregate cost of something less than four millions of dollars; and when the projected works are finished, we shall have six hundred more, at a total cost of about seven millions of dollars.

It is with a view of providing garrisons for these forts that Capt. Lovell has undertaken to inaugurate a system of heavy artillery instruction among the militia of the city, and his efforts in carrying out this important object and demonstrating its feasibility, have been seconded by his company—the famous old City Guard. A case-mate gun and carriage were procured during the past Winter, and placed in the spacious drill-room of the City Guard, and a thorough system of instruction gone through with. When this movement was brought to the notice of Gen. Scott, his sagacity and foresight at once satisfied him that great and important results were likely to ensue from this plan if it could be steadily followed up and perfected. He caused a letter to be written to the commanding officers of the forts in the harbor, expressing a desire that they should give every facility to aid in this enterprize. It not being [illegible] expenditure of public ammunition by the State militia, Capt. Lovell went to Washington and laid the matter before Gov. Floyd, the Secretary of War, who declared himself very favorably impressed with the plan, and offered it every encouragement, foreseeing that in this way alone could we ever hope to perfect an adequate system of defense for our great maritime cities. The army of the United States does not contain more than 3,000 men in the artillery regiments, and many of these are doing duty in the remote West, on the frontier, as infantry. We learn from the Chief Engineer's Reports that the fortifications already completed for sea-coast defense will require not less than *thirty thousand men* in garrison, while those in contemplation or in course of construction will require an additional force of *thirty two* thousand men—62,000 in all. Knowing those facts, and being impressed with the conviction that an adequate number of instructed and capable artillerists would never be forthcoming unless under some such plan as proposed by Captain Lovell, Secretary Floyd gave it a cordial and hearty support. Without delay, he sent orders to Fort Hamilton, directing the Commandant in charge to afford Captain Lovell every facility in practicing his company at target-firing with the heavy guns, and authorizing an expenditure of ammunition equal to that provided yearly for a company of artillery in the regular service. The Secretary also intimated that if the experiment was successful he would endeavor to bring the subject before the next Congress, and recommend an appropriation for the specific purpose of instructing the citizen soldiery in the manual of firing the heavy sea-coast guns. From the reputation, numbers and standing of the City Guard, there can be no doubt that they will unanimously respond to the call made upon them to lead the way in this new direction, and thus vindicate the wisdom of their selection as the pioneer company.

The subject is one of vast importance. Nearly six hundred millions of dollars of property, and more than a million souls are concentrated in and about New York, accessible in two directions and at short notice by war-steamers carrying heavy batteries. Captain Lovell has begun with a practical experiment for their defence, which needs and well deserves all the encouragement that can be given to it, either by the general government or by the leading and influential men of our city, who, perhaps, more than any one else, are interested in the result.

The Civil War in Syria.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

BEYROUT, June 21, 1860.

Zahleh has fallen! The last stronghold of the Christians has been taken, plundered and burnt, and its surviving inhabitants are flying like sheep from the wolves that are now on their track. The Christian army has been annihilated and the Christian power, which has for ages competed with the Drusee, has been crushed. The fleet lay quietly at anchor in the harbor of Beyrout, while Zahleh was besieged, sacked and laid in ruins—and the Consuls-General, who have hitherto been so potent and mighty, have held daily and nightly consultations in vain. The desolation of the "goodly Lebanon" was decreed, and the besom of destruction [illegible].

The Consuls were in secret conclave all night, after the news of the sacking of Zahleh was received, to devise ways and means for the rescue of the surviving Christians of the country from a general massacre. What they have done has not transpired, but the butchery of the remainder of the one hundred and fifty thousand Christians is a sad thing to contemplate. We had hoped that the steamers of this week would have brought authority from the powers that be to land marines for an armed interference, but in this we were disappointed. True, the Consuls were instructed to stop the war as soon as possible, but no power was placed at their disposal to conquer a peace. Moral suasion has not, in this barbarous land, the influence it enjoys in more civilized climes, and only an armed intervention can convince these bloodthirsty Druses that the European powers are in earnest.

The absurdity of the present arrangement is loudly proclaimed by the *coups de cannon*, which even now shake my windows. The Queen, an English line-of-battle ship has just arrived from Gibraltar, and is saluting the town. Twenty-one guns from H. B. M.'s ship of 120 guns, and 21 guns from the battery of the town, have a warlike sound, but they are mere courtesies and have no effect on the war. The Druses continue to butcher the Christians, to burn their towns, and kill their children, within hear-

SKIRTS,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS,
Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,
SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SHIRTS,
—AT—
20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
AT T. B. CARTER'S,
No. 136............Lake Street............No. 136
CHICAGO, ILL.

Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
191 SOUTH WATER STREET, 191
Have now in store a large stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.
Our stock consists in part of
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
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ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
—AND—
JELLY CANS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
Bowen Brothers,
No. 72............LAKE STREET............No. 72

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in
Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.
We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake Street,
With an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers,
my7'60-1y

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others.
JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
177 Randolph street.
my16-1y

FOR IRONING DAY THIS
WARM WEATHER,
Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole,
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons.
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for the 3 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable,
Bakes, Broils, [illegible], and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.
Gen[illegible] in Housekeeping Articles.
47............STATE STREET............47

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860

NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS,
99 . . Clark Street. . . 99
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood, Cent, Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimmed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 5 cents to $50.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

TO GRAIN DEALERS.
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN CONTRACT BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
GRAIN ORDER BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
CAR GRAIN BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
WAREHOUSE RECEIVING AND SALES BOOKS,
Manufactured and for sale by
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.
RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS,
Manufactured and for sale by
Jones, Perdue & Small,
STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,
122............LAKE STREET............122

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREBANGE,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
341 Broadway, New York, 341.
OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL SELECTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New Styles and full lines of
SILK BRAID, CAPS, HAIR NETS AND COIFFURES, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLIDES, BELT BUCKLES AND CLASPS, GILT, &C., SILK WATCH GUARDS, FINE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BRUSHES, GARTERS, DRESS BUTTONS, FANCY PRINTS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS, &c., &c.,
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

VOLK'S STATUETTE
—OF—
DOUGLAS,
(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and
BUSTS OF LINCOLN,
(Patented June 12th, 1860.)
Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and washing when soiled, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:—
Life size bust of Abraham Lincoln............$5 00
Cabinet, or half size............[illegible]
Full length Statuette (27 in. high) of S. A. Douglas............7 00
And superior Photographs of the above by Hesler, $1 per copy. Securely boxed and shipped on receipt of orders accompanied by remittances, or sent by express, if directed, (C. O. D.) Address L. W. VOLK, Portland Block, Chicago. Agents already established, and who may be hereafter, will sell at the same prices in their respective cities in the West. The above named works will be issued by GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No. 756 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

GO TO

up in the Catholic faith.

IV. In pursuance of this pledge, his child by the present Mrs. Douglas was baptized a Catholic, and when it died, was buried in accordance with the prescribed ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

V. It is said, though we do not vouch for the truth of the report, that the two children of the late Mrs. Douglas, who was a zealous Protestant, were also baptized into the Catholic Church after the death of their mother—a ceremony that would not have been performed without the father's consent and approbation.

VI. Archbishop Hughes, the head of the Catholic Church in this country, is a warm, open and zealous friend of Mr. Douglas, and just previous to the Baltimore Convention, attended a meeting in New York for the purpose of influencing the votes of the New York delegation—an act which marks the Archbishop's interest in Mr. Douglas, and which could have proceeded from no other cause than a community of religious feeling.

VII. So far as [illegible] Convention [illegible] a zealous advocate of Mr. Douglas' claims, and talked for him, and voted for him to the last. We are not aware that among the seceders there was one who professed the faith of Rome—facts which go to show that there is somewhere a tie stronger than that of political creed or personal friendship.

VIII. So far as we are informed, also, every Catholic bishop, priest and layman, from Archbishop Hughes down to the most ignorant Irish hod-carrier in Chicago, is, heart and soul a Douglas man. This unanimity is not bounded by sectional lines nor by abstract opinions on the slavery question. German Catholics who profess to hate slavery with great intensity, and Irish Catholics who love it; Southern men and Northern men; Americans and foreigners, all are for him.

IX. The Catholic journals, of which there are many in the country, as well as the laymen for whom they are published, are for him, openly, actively and zealously against all competitors.

X. This unanimity, which is without parallel in the history of all Presidential contests in this country, proceeds from a cause. Catholicism never moves without a purpose. Now what is it? Is Mr. Douglas a Catholic in reality—did he join the Papal Church in Rome? If not, what promises in relation to the distribution of patronage, and the management of diplomacy has he made, by which he is enabled to enlist the undivided support of the Church?

XI. All other sects are divided. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Congregationalists go, some for Lincoln, some for Bell, some for Breckinridge, some for Houston, because in the event of the success of either of these, no sect has any advantage to hope for over any other sect. Why then are the Catholics, of all the sects, alone an unit? Why specially for Douglas?

XII. Mr. Douglas' pocket has been invaded, and money drawn therefrom, that the cause of the Pope in the present Italian contest might be sustained. Unless he is a Catholic why permit himself to be bled that Catholicism and Despotism may be put up, and Protestantism and Freedom put down?

Now we do not seek to interfere with Mr. Douglas' religious belief. If he is a Catholic, he has a right to be. But we shall not cease to protest against the efforts of any religious sect to name the President of the United States. Were the Presbyterians banded together—their synods, presbyters, ministers, laymen and journals, to elect a Presbyterian as such, we should cry out against the outrage, because we should be sure that the Government, in some of its branches, would be prostituted to sectarian and denominational purposes. Why should we, out of fear that we may be charged with religious bigotry and intolerance, keep silent when this great Catholic movement is going on under our eyes, and under the eyes of all our countrymen? It has wonderful significance to us, and ought to have to every Protestant citizen in this land.

Is Douglas a Catholic?

If not, what promises has he made to insure the unanimous support of the priests and members of the Catholic Church?

We call attention of the Douglas journals to these questions.

Destructive Tornado in Michigan.

A most destructive tornado passed over the neighborhood of Livonia, Wayne county, Mich., on the evening of the 18th inst., doing a vast amount of damage to orchards, fences, &c. It first appeared in a white conical shaped cloud which descended to the earth with almost the velocity of lightning, tearing to atoms everything before it. Leroy Farwell of Plymouth, Wm. Smith, George Durfee, Gideon Durfee, John Ryder, George Ryder, Charles Noble, Peter Trinhaus, Melvin Norton, and J. S. Tibbets of Livonia, were the principal sufferers. The course of the tornado was from S. W. to N. E., and extended some three miles in length by twenty-five to fifty rods in width. A hot, suffocating vapor accompanied the storm, which in many instances, withered the foliage on the trees. No lives were lost.

Lynch. Contrast what we have quoted above with the speeches of Virginia members of Congress of the present day, clamoring for the indefinite extension of Slavery into free Territories, and for a Congressional Slave Code to protect the institution wherever the federal jurisdiction extends. Nor was St. George Tucker an exception. A host of illustrious contemporaries shared with him the possession of humane sentiments and a devoted regard for the inherent rights of man. Such were George Mason, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, and other worthies, whose names are in better keeping than that of the State of Virginia. We close this article with the following extract from Mr. Tucker's paper:

"Among the blessings which the Almighty hath showered down on these States, there is a large [illegible] flowed from the cup of affliction. Whilst America hath been the land of promise to Europeans, and their descendants, it hath been the vale of death to millions of the wretched sons of Africa. The genial light of liberty, which hath here shown with unrivalled lustre on the former, hath yielded no comfort to the latter, but to them hath proved a pillar of darkness [illegible] the former to the most enviable state of human existence. Whilst we are offering up vows at the shrine of liberty, and sacrificing hecatombs upon her altars; whilst we swore irreconcilable hostility to her enemies, and hurled defiance in their faces; whilst we adjured the God of Hosts to witness our resolution to live free, or die, and imprecated curses on their heads who refused to unite with us in establishing the empire of freedom; we were imposing upon our fellow men, who differ in complexion from us, a slavery, ten thousand times more [illegible] than the utmost extremity of those grievances and oppressions of which we complained. Such are the inconsistencies of human nature; such the blindness of those who pluck not the beam out of their own eyes, whilst they can espy a moat in the eyes of their brother; such that partial system of morality which confines rights and injuries, to particular complexions; such the effect of that self-love which justifies or condemns, not according to principle, but to the agent. Had we turned our eyes inwardly when we supplicated the Father of Mercies to aid the injured and oppressed; when we invoked the Author of Righteousness to attest the purity of our motives, and the justice of our cause; and implored the God of Battles to aid our exertions in its defence, should we not have stood more self convicted than the contrite publican! Should we not have left our gift upon the altar, that we might be first reconciled to our brethren whom we held in bondage? Should we not have loosed their chains, and broken their fetters? Or if the difficulties and dangers of such an experiment prohibited the attempt during the convulsions of a revolution, is not our duty to embrace the first moment of constitutional health and vigour, to effectuate so desirable an object, and to remove from us a stigma, with which our enemies will never fail to upbraid us, nor our consciences to reproach us?"

In the death of St. George Tucker and his illustrious contemporaries, the race of statesmen became extinct in Virginia.

THE WHEAT AND CORN.

There is reason to believe that the boasting in which most Illinoisians have indulged over the prospect of an enormous wheat crop is a little premature. About the usual area was sown, and the prospect of a bountiful yield seemed never to have been equalled; but the threshing now going on in various parts of the State has moderated the expectations of farmers; and in many cases, particularly in the central and southern portions, the promise of 25 to 30 bushels per acre seems to have been so far defeated by the drought and the thinness of the grain on the ground, that but 10 to 20 bushels are realized. The quality, however, like the crop of last year, is admirable. The berry, plump, sound and heavy, will be merchantable in any of the markets of the world. But the hot and dry weather of a few weeks ago, which had an unfavorable effect on the growing wheat, brought forward the corn in such a manner that without some unusual cause of disaster, an enormous crop of this great staple is certain. An extraordinary breadth of ground has been devoted to corn culture; all accounts agree that a great amount of labor has been bestowed upon it. The fields, except in rare cases, are clean, and the growth unprecedented. All along the lines of the railroads, more especially the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the two roads leading south and the Chicago and Rock Island, the traveler may look out upon seas of waving corn, extending as far as the eye can reach—gaurantics of the fertility of the soil beneath, and of the abundance of the harvest to be gathered by and by. We dare not repeat the estimates, soberly made by competent men, of the surplus corn which Illinois can spare out of the crop now maturing; but this year exaggeration would be difficult. We can only say that there will be no famine in this or any other land which our commerce will reach.

An Old Spy.—Tuesday was the ninetieth birthday of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, which was commenced in Boston by Isaiah Thomas on the 17th of July, 1770, under the name of the Massachusetts *Spy*. It was so active in behalf of the cause of Liberty that it was obnoxious to the Tories, and during the siege of Boston its publication was suspended. After a silence of about four weeks, the *Spy* was presented the public in Worcester with the motto—"Liberty or death." It is now the oldest newspaper in Massachusetts.

Homicide.—Howell S. Dowdy and James Childers, got into a quarrel lately at Flinn's Grove, Scott county, in this State, when Childers struck Dowdy over the head with a club, instantly killing him.

The arrival of Judge Douglas at the Revere House was made the occasion of a gathering and a speech alike peculiar, not to say nasty. A person who mingled in the crowd told me that the order and the brogue of the assemblage were telling tributes to the position of the small giant. Mr. Douglas, fresh from the most determined and the most treacherous agitation of the subject of slavery, had the impudence to say that the agitation of slavery in Congress has prevented and will continue to prevent the transaction of the business of the country, until his election shall banish it forever from the halls of the national councils, according to the platform of the Democratic party. Mr. Douglas opened his remarks by nominating himself successor to the place of Daniel Webster. This was too bad. Daniel has had enough to bear, and here comes along a fellow to peddle his notions, and hangs out his tattered principles on the statue of Webster. Power's pants were enough, Douglas's principles are far too much, swept up from the common sewers of politics by the dirtiest scavenger of paying principles known to American public life. James Madison Cutts, a brother of Mrs. Douglas, and a member of the Cambridge law school, figures as the advent in New England. Aside from this, young Mr. Brother-in-law to Senator Douglas is believed to be "a young man of excellent character and fair attainments."

Caleb Cushing has received from a number of Mississippians a gold mounted cane of Mt. Vernon wood. Poor Edward Everett is [illegible] with letters asking him to deny that he ever was brave enough to stand up for human rights. He refers them to the Union Committee, it being a part of the bargain that he shall not show himself on the field in the vicinity of danger, and the committee undertake to hide with a smooth [illegible] the grave of Mr. Everett's manhood [illegible] the epitaph should frighten men who are afraid even of the memory of the rights of man and the law of God.

The new triennial catalogue of Harvard contains 9,549 names; 2,434 graduates of the College are living. Of the graduates there have been 1,556 clergymen, of whom 309 still survive. Hon. Josiah Quincy of the class of 1790 is the oldest living graduate; 139 have applied for admission to the Freshman class. Among them is a son of Abraham Lincoln and a George Washington of Virginia, a descendant of a brother of Gen. Washington.

The papers contain some complaints about the new discipline of the College. Not unlikely there may be ground for it, though there is less doubt that there is occasion for rigorous rule, as well as kind, at Harvard. The students would not have it rigorous. The faculty are too prone to use rigor without kindness. Both are wrong.

DOCTOR.

Lecture on Tornadoes.

At a meeting of the members of the Franklin Literary Society of the Mendota Collegiate Institute, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, relative to the lecture delivered before them of the evening of Wednesday the 27th of June, by the Rev. W. W. Harsha of Dixon, Illinois, on the subject of "Tornadoes:"

Resolved, That the members of this body—the F. L. S.—tender their sincere thanks to the Rev. W. W. Harsha for his highly interesting and instructive lecture on the causes and effects of tornadoes, delivered before us on the evening of June 27th.

Resolved, That as a body, we heartily approve of his "Theory of Tornadoes," having been convinced of its plausibility by the clearness, and manifest truthfullness of his whole course of reasoning.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transcribe these resolutions in the Record Book of the Society, also that copies be transmitted to the editors of the Mendota *Observer*, *Republican and Telegraph*, of Dixon, Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, *Presbyterian Expositor*, and *Presbyterian Banner*, for publication.

COMMITTEE.

Mendota, Ill., July 2, 1860.

Bell for a Slave Code.

Southern papers which support Bell and Everett, give great prominence to the following extract from a Congressional speech of Hon. John Bell:

It is contended that the South is secured in the full benefit of the doctrine held by some of the most distinguished champions of its rights, who maintain that the Constitution, *propria vigore*, that the flag of the Union protects the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of property of every description recognized as such, in any of the States, on every sea and in every Territory of the Union. The soundness of the general doctrine held on this point, I think cannot well be questioned or disproved; and if the question relates to a Territory situated as Oregon was, when the United States came into possession of it, property in slaves would be entitled to protection of the Laws and Constitution of the United States.

The Helena (Ark.) *Shield*, Bell-Everett organ, in copying this paragraph, very truly says:

What more could be said in favor of protection? Brown of Mississippi, Hammond of South Carolina, or Iverson of Georgia could say no more.

"Is Douglas a Catholic."

We have met this question in various journals. The Cincinnati *Times*, the organ of the Ohio Americans, noticing the zeal with which the Boston *Pilot* and other Catholic journals support him, thinks matters are rather suspicious. It says of these journals:

They are not in the habit of supporting any candidate who cannot be relied on to sustain their peculiar ideas of Government. Does Douglas entertain or sympathize with the sentiments urged with so much zeal by the *Pilot* and its colaborers? This is an important question. The grand and final struggle between liberty and despotism in Europe is now at hand. Much depends on the influence of our Government. If we have an administration that will wink at the organization of Irish Brigades, that will supply Europe with American Ministers and Consuls whose souls are enlisted in the cause of the papacy against the people, the influence of the Republic will be lamentable indeed. The enthusiasm with which the papal organs sustain Douglas, indicate that he has given assurances of a foreign policy that will be acceptable to the freedom hating Church of Rome. If this is so the nation should know it. The question is one of vital importance. Douglas must be smoked out. If he refuses to answer, no friend of liberty, no sound Democrat, no true American can support him, so long as he is so heartily supported by the *Pilot*, and the hundred organs of European despotism.

MELANCHOLY.—A young son of Thomas Lindsay, of Lincoln, Logan county, after standing five minutes on his head last week, ran home and shortly after died from apoplexy.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.—They had a grand Republican poll raising in the little town of Delavan, on the 14th inst., at which 800 live Republicans were present. Capt. John Robinson the "Old Bald Eagle of Delavan," addressed the crowd for an hour and a half, in his own peculiar, taking style. In the evening the Wide-Awakes had a grand parade under the commandership of Capt. Robinson.

WHOLE FAMILIES COMING OVER.—The Peoria *Transcript* says that a family of Germans in that city, consisting of a father and five sons, all hitherto staunch Democrats, have joined the Republican ranks since the great speech of Carl Schurz at that place. A Democratic Committee waited on them to coax them back, but the sturdy Germans gave them a decided rebuff.

NEW YORK.—The Republican Committee of Chautauque county, New York, have given that county a thorough canvass, with the following approximate result:

[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell and Everett	600
Breckinridge and Lane	300

CONNECTICUT.—A correspondent writing from Norwich to the [illegible] *Evening Post*, says:

"The Democratic split has made [illegible] so sure for Lincoln that all excitement is quenched. It is amusing to see how the Democrats run from anything like a political argument, and the nearest approach to life is in the quiet congratulations of the Republicans with one another.

"A Convention is called at New Haven, the 1st of August, of the friends of Bell and Everett; but that will amount to nothing at all. Those best informed can only count twenty or twenty-five old gentlemen in this town of 15,000 inhabitants who go that ticket."

—The friends of Breckinridge and Lane in Buffalo are making an extended organization for the campaign in all the wards of the city, resolving against all Squatter Sovereignty, and all conditions, and only in favor of the union upon principle.

—There is talk of starting a Breckinridge paper in Rochester.

—Five hundred Democrats of Vermont, representing every county in the State, have signed a call for a Breckinridge and Lane State Convention.

—The St. Albans (Vt.) *Democrat*, an original Douglas paper, after keeping that name at the head of its columns till last week, took it down, and put up the names of Breckinridge and Lane.

—The *Constitution* says there will be no electoral ticket for Douglas and Johnson in North Carolina. The Raleigh *Standard* has abandoned them, and hoisted the flag of Breckinridge and Lane.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent writes to the New York *Tribune* that a thorough canvass of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, shows that it will give more than 800 majority for Lincoln. Large numbers have changed from the bogus Democracy to Republicanism. Equally promising accounts come from other parts of the State.

IOWA—MORE CONVERSIONS.—The Oskaloosa *Herald* says that G. W. Fleck, an old resident of that town, and a straight forward Democrat from the days of Jackson, has forsaken that party, and will vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Brant, a leading Democrat, at Bradford, Bremer county, has taken the same position.

MORE AID.—The Addison *Advertiser*, published at Addison, Steuben county, New York, heretofore an American organ, now hoists the Lincoln and Hamlin flag. Old Steuben will give a thundering majority for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—Among the objections urged against Gen. Lane, the Secession candidate for Vice-President, by the citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, are the following:

First—He spells God with a little g.
Second—He spells barracks, bar-rax.
Third—He spells dirt with two t's.
Fourth—When in Mexico, he dated a letter "Very Crosse."
Fifth and last—He can't keep a hotel.

NEW JERSEY.—The position of the New Jersey press in regard to Presidential preferences is as follows: For Lincoln and Hamlin, 26; Douglas and Johnson, 13; Breckinridge and Lane, 4; Bell and Everett, 2; neutral, 23.

Bell and Douglas Coalition at the South.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, an organ of the Douglas Democracy says:

We believe the supporters of Mr. Douglas and those of Mr. Bell can honorably come together on common ground, and if they can, it is their duty to do so. The equality of slave property with all other property in the Territories is the Democratic doctrine, as well as the conservative platform. The duty of the people to respect, and of the Federal Government to enforce, the decisions of the Federal courts on these rights of property by every means at its command is also the Democratic doctrine. It is the doctrine of Mr. Douglas. It is also the doctrine of Mr. Bell. It is to the courts of the country all men must look for the interpretation of their rights. With the Supreme Court to protect, and a Federal Administration to enforce the decisions of the courts, whether its powers be wielded by Mr. Bell, or Mr. Douglas, the rights of the slave-holder will be safe in the Union.

Lincoln and the Sewardites.

There is a very wide-spread belief among Republicans, that Mr. Weed does not wish Lincoln to be President.—Rochester Union.

The knaves who *circulate*, and the fools who *believe*, that we are indifferent to the result of the Presidential election, are making themselves equally ridiculous. There is not, within the range of our acquaintance, a friend of Gov. Seward (himself included) who does not ardently desire the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and who is not zealously at work to render that consummation certain. Next to that of Gov. Seward, the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was approved and desired. Mr. Lincoln has, in all things, been of our political faith. He is an honest, devoted, fearless, true-hearted Republican. There is not a Republican in Albany whose head, hands and heart are not warmly embarked in the campaign.—*Albany Evening Journal, 23d inst.*

[illegible] to bed by about half after 9 o'clock. Breakfasting at 7 A. M., our beloved and illustrous enters his office by 8—said office being a large second floor room, to the left of the Presidential mansion as you enter. There is a large waiting room outside of this, but few are the men who wait there now. This waiting-room has a worn and not particularly clean carpet; old mahogany furniture, with old fashioned horse hair coverings; dusty walls and a few dusty busts of former Presidents; a few dusty prints of the "Signers," and a very dilapidated copy of the "Declaration" in a soiled sandal wood frame. The President's room, or office, in which he receives his Cabinet, has a carpet to correspond with that outside. For the rest there is a large table placed close between the two windows; there are book cases well filled with calf bound books round two of the walls; there is an immense bell-rope dangling down over the President's head; there are a few leather bottomed arm chairs; a wicker scrap basket beside Mr. Buchanan's seat; a bust of poor Pierce staring down from a bad eminence on his still more unfortunate successor, and at the table, hard at work—up to his elbows in papers, and up to his neck in political mischief—sits the old Public Functionary, in his dressing gown and slippers, holds an unlighted cigar in his mouth, and has a peculiar nervous twitching always to the left, as if some unseen spirits were plucking him on that side by the sleeve, and whispering distasteful counsel. * * * As cold in heart as the coldest oyster in Virginia [illegible]; as polished in manner (when he so pleases) as the surface of Mahogany, frozen solid under a night of calm; as false to friends as the treacherous beacons set up by the wreckers of Barnegat;—such as we have known him, we have described him, and such is the only true portrait now in existence of James Buchanan.

Gold Diggings in Vermont.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

LUDLOW, Vt., July 19, 1860.

It may not be known to your readers, as it was not to me until a short time ago, that the gold mines of Vermont were extensively worked. So much attention is bestowed upon things abroad, that we often remain ignorant of what is transpiring in our immediate neighborhood.

It has long been known that there was gold in some of the brooks which go leaping and laughing from their mountain homes down the sweet valleys, toward the corruptions of the larger streams which flow through the low marshes along the sea shore. But, until two years ago, nothing was done to discover the extent and value of these home treasures. Last year several companies "prospected" and "located" claims, and several washed them. Two returned Californians, it was confidently reported, took out over $1,600 in a few months. Others did nearly as well. In consequence, quite a rush has been made this season, and hundreds are now working them. The most productive yet discovered are situated in Plymouth, from six to ten miles from this place.

A few days ago, in company with some of your Knickerbockers who had strolled into our Green Mountain State, to look upon its charming scenery, breathe its pure air, and drink its crystal waters, I visited the "Diggings." On arriving at what is called the Pollard Brook Diggings, we saw a rude sign nailed to a tree, "Central House, 1 mile," and under it another, "Buffalo House, 1½ miles;" so, hitching our horses, we followed the well-worn path indicated by the finger-board, and soon found ourselves winding up a narrow gorge, near a small stream, where, two years ago, in company with your "safe man," Alderman Herring, I caught the fine speckled trout. We had not reached the stream before the evidences of the love of money were made apparent in the piles of stone, gravel, and washed sand—dams, troughs, spouts, pans, shanties, and other paraphranalia of gold digging. We soon came to the "claim" of a company, and found them "in the full tide of successful operation." Five men were employed on a claim of fourteen rods. They had reached the "bed rock" in one place, some 18 feet below the bed of the stream, and had found good success. A small pan of gravel and sand, taken some two feet below the surface, reveals five or six specks worth a dime or two. They were working with strong faith. A company above them took out, in a single day, some $84. They were down near the bed rock.

There are twelve companies on that brook in operation. Some claims are not taken up, and on some work is temporarily suspended. Near the mouth of the brook—in the Canon—one man picked up $13 in two days. Claims are sold at $5 a rod. The more extensive diggings are at the Five Corners, some four or five miles further. These we did not visit. They are said to be much superior—more like California, having gambling houses, groggeries, and all the et ceteras essential to satisfactory success. It might be added that the managers and workers are mostly Californians.

There is gold here—no doubt of it; and the industrious may make fair wages—the fortunate much more; but whether any great good will result from the "gentle excitement" so unostentatiously begun is questionable. The same amount of money and toil bestowed upon the improvement of our farms would doubtless secure as much gold dust in the way of Indian corn, &c.

Politics quiet, confidence strong, weather comfortable, "rails" in good demand, to fence in the Union, Democrats aghast, not knowing what to do or where to go.

W. S. B.

What we Pay for English Hardware.

The Treasury Department furnishes the following table of the value of goods, manufactured from iron and steel, which were imported into this country during the last fiscal year:

IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

Anvils and Anchors	$64,316
Bar Iron	1,185,441
Cables	174,101
Cutlery	1,761,103
Arms	314,619
Hoop Iron	387,193
Muskets and Rifles	16,851
Nails Spikes	84,304
Needles	234,484
Scrap Iron	105,703
Pig Iron	1,049,200
Railroad Iron	2,314,032
Rod Iron	882,801
Saws	26,486
Sheet Iron	742,975
Side Arms	5,716
Cast Steel	1,161,841
Other Steel	905,891
Wire	14,299
Manufactures of Iron	[illegible]
Manufactures of Steel	1,048,405
Total Imports	$14,018,405

Of all this vast value, says the "*Iron Age*," there was not, we presume, a single article, except steel, (for which we are still dependent upon Sheffield,) which could not have been furnished in this country, and not a day's labor which our own skillful mechanics might not have performed. Does it not seem incredible that more than a million should have been paid for bar iron, more than a million for pig iron, and two millions and a half for railroad iron, when the machinery for manufacturing can all be found in existence within less than one hundred and fifty miles of the port where all these things were landed?

[illegible] amazement of every mortal with eye-sight, who stood out doors at the time. It sprang into view, as far as we could ascertain, at or near the horizon almost exactly in the west. We were standing at the moment in the shadow of buildings which completely shut off the Western sky. A flood of light like that of a vivid, continuous flash of lightning, or like a bright dawn, streamed over the tops of the houses, and grew in intensity for a few seconds, ere the majestic orb sailed sublimely into sight overhead. Over the zenith it sped round, and reddish in hue and with a wake of fire that spanned the sky for an instant, like a vast arch of celestial flame. It did not dart, but with a steady, even motion steered eastward, over, and down, down, growing smaller and paler as it sank away to the verge and beneath the eastern horizon. It must have taken at least 30 seconds in its aerial passage across our heavens. Perhaps "40 seconds" would have sufficed for it to put a glorious girdle of light round the earth. At all events, it certainly was the most amazing sight celestial we have ever witnessed. It eclipsed the eclipse.

[From the Utica Observer.]

A METEOR.—An extraordinary meteor passed over this city at about 10 o'clock last night. It [illegible] following the direction of Broad street, until it disappeared in the Eastern horizon. When it passed over the city a peculiar rushing noise was distinctly heard. The meteor was exceedingly brilliant, its blaze lighting up the whole heavens, scintillations of bright sparks being scattered in its train. It was a splendid sight, and not a little astonished those who had the good fortune to witness it. Whence the wanderer came, or where it went, we cannot say.

[From the Worcester Spy.]

METEORIC PHENOMENON.—Several "balls of fire" were noticed flying through our atmosphere about 10 o'clock last evening. Two gentlemen of this city who saw the phenomena at nearly the same time, one of them while riding into Worcester from Shrewsbury, and the other from Leicester, speak of the spectacle as very grand, the balls resembling melted lava, and flying with great rapidity in a northeasterly direction, apparently from 300 to 400 feet above the earth. The illumination they compare with one caused by a large fire. We understand that the spectacle was witnessed by others in this city who were on the watch.

[From the New Bedford Mercury.]

A most remarkable meteor was seen in this city on Friday evening, the 20th inst., about three minutes before 10 o'clock. It appeared to be double, and pass in a direction from west to south-west, nearly parallel with the horizon, at an elevation of about 34 or 35 degrees, and exploded, emitting for a moment a brilliant, greenish light, strong enough to cast shadows in the street.

[From the Bridgeport Advertiser.]

Last evening about a quarter to 10 a large meteor passed over our city—in a direction a little south of east. It was not very high, and was of great brilliancy. One of the stones passed through the window of a house in East Bridgeport. It was about two inches square. The meteor as it passed over the city left a bright train, which quickly disappeared.

DANVILLE, July 21, 1860.

The meteor passed last evening at 10 o'clock, giving as much light a full moon. It appeared on the horizon west of north-west, and passed due east. It was about six seconds in passing, when directly in the north-east it broke, forming two parts, one following the other. Some minutes after it disappeared a sound resembling thunder was distinctly heard. No clouds in sight.

Professor Bartlett of the Military Academy at West Point, who had peculiarly favorable opportunities for making observations, furnishes the *Evening Post* with the following:

"The meteor passed over West Point on the evening of the 20th inst., about 9h. 50m. It made its appearance in the west, and moved, apparently very slowly, to the east; its motion resembling that of a fire balloon propelled by the burning of a feeble rocket composition. At nearly equal intervals it threw off masses of burning matter, which immediately took the shape and velocity of the principal body, with, however, greatly diminished luminosity; the whole suggesting the idea of a parent followed by a numerous progeny, dotting her path through the heavens. Just before it disappeared, the principal mass divided into two nearly equal portions. The color, which was intensely bright, was at first blue and then white, which at the close took a tinge of yellow. The altitude seemed not greater than that attained by ordinary signal rockets; and this, together with the seemingly slow motion, led at first to the inference that it was some new and marvellously successful pyrotechnic device, fired from the western hills. It lasted about one minute and a quarter. As it culminated, its projection on the celestial sphere was near to α Corona Borealis. It must have had great altitude, from the slowness of its apparent motion. If its projection can be had from other stations, its parallax, and, therefore, its true distance from the earth, may readily be inferred."

Professor Bartlett's theory for the explanation of these phenomena is as follows; again we quote his language:

"These bodies are of the nature of planets, and circulate about the sun in orbits as unerringly as their larger brethren. When they and the earth come simultaneously to those points of their orbits which are nearest together, the action of the earth often becomes superior to that of the sun, and the small masses are drawn to its surface. Plunging with enormous velocity into our atmosphere, these little bodies compress the air in front and rub against it with such violence on the sides, as to produce heat enough to fuse, and light sufficient to illuminate the most refractory and darkest of substances. The exterior and molten crust is swept to the rear by the resisting air; a new surface becomes exposed; this, in its turn, is fused and carried backward, and so on till finally the whole track of the meteor is strewn with groups of disintegrated and scintillating material."

POST OFFICES.—During the week ending July 14th inclusive, the following post offices were established or discontinued in the West:

ESTABLISHED.

Office.	County.	State.
Pigeon Creek	Pike	Illinois.
Josephine	Green	Wisconsin.
Argo	Winona	Minnesota.
Ross Creek	Hennepin	do

DISCONTINUED.

Office.	County.	State.
Duncanton	White	Illinois.
Cumberland	Fayette	do
Harris Grove	Jefferson	do
Jackson	Stephenson	do
Oquawka Junction	Henderson	do
Armstrong	Vanderburg	Indiana.
Beck's Corners	Montgomery	do
Bogus Run	Clark	do
Gibson's Station	Lake	do
Lecompton	Knox	do
Sultan	Monroe	Wisconsin.
Poultney	Delaware	Iowa.
Hardin City	Hardin	do
Emmittsburg	Palo Alto	do
Platt	Union	do
Wayne Cross Roads	Wayne	do

The names of the following were changed:—

Buffalo, Spencer county, Ind., to Buffaloville.
Perry Valley, Buchanan Co., Iowa, to Jessap.

[illegible] six hundred millions of dollars of property, and more than a million souls are concentrated in and about New York, accessible in two directions and at short notice by war-steamers carrying heavy batteries. Captain Lovell has begun with a practical experiment for their defence, which needs and well deserves all the encouragement that can be given to it, either by the general government or by the leading and influential men of our city, who, perhaps, more than any one else, are interested in the result.

The Civil War in Syria.

[Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

BEYROUT, June 21, 1860.

Zahleh has fallen! The last stronghold of the Christians has been taken, plundered and burnt, and its surviving inhabitants are flying like sheep from the wolves that are now on their track. The Christian army has been annihilated and the Christian power, which has for ages competed with the Druses, has been crushed. The fleet lay quietly at anchor in the harbor of Beyrout, while Zahleh was besieged, sacked and laid in ruins—and the Consuls-General, who have hitherto been so potent and mighty, have held daily and nightly consultations in vain. The desolation of the "goodly Lebanon" was decreed, and the besom of destruction [illegible].

The Consuls were in secret conclave all night, after the news of the sacking of Zahleh was received, to devise ways and means for the rescue of the surviving Christians of the country from a general massacre. What they have done has not transpired, but the butchery of the remainder of the one hundred and fifty thousand Christians is a sad thing to contemplate. We had hoped that the steamers of this week would have brought authority from the powers that be to land marines for an armed interference, but in this we were disappointed. True, the Consuls were instructed to stop the war as soon as possible, but no power was placed at their disposal to conquer a peace. Moral suasion has not, in this barbarous land, the influence it enjoys in more civilized climes, and only an armed intervention can convince these bloodthirsty Druses that the European powers are in earnest.

The absurdity of the present arrangement is loudly proclaimed by the *coups de canon*, which even now shake my windows. The Queen, an English line-of-battle ship has just arrived from Gibraltar, and is saluting the town. Twenty-one guns from H. B. M.'s ship of 120 guns, and 21 guns from the battery of the town, have a warlike sound, but they are mere courtesies and have no effect on the war. The Druses continue to butcher the Christians, to burn their towns, and kill their children, within hearing of these courteous salutes. The policy of England with reference to Turkey is fraught with many evil consequences. Determined at all hazards to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, she is unfavorable to the investigation proposed by Russia into the condition of the Christians in Turkey, and declares that the Hatti Humayoun is not a dead letter. England doubtless fears the effect of an investigation, and dreads the partition of Turkey. And we all see with regret that England has intimated to the Sublime Porte that if the Sultan objects to the investigation by Consuls, she will not insist upon it. Thus in the plainest manner advising that the Consuls be not allowed to participate in the investigation. If the Commission is purely Turkish, all the evidence collected by the Consuls will be of no use. We await the issue with much anxiety. Missionary work is at a stand still in Mount Lebanon. It may be that all Franks will be driven from the land, for a time at least.

The United States Consul has repeatedly warned the Americans of their danger, and informed them that a residence in the mountains is no longer safe. Many have come down. To-day the mission at Beyrout passed a vote requesting the Rev. Mr. Calhoun of Aleeip, the President of the College at that place, together with Mr. Bird, of Deiril Kenir, to come to Beyrout at once.

The Christians, throughout this war, have been most cowardly, but the defence of Zahleh, the most warlike town in Lebanon, was conducted with much spirit. As an illustration of the manner in which the desperate forlorn hope of the Christians behaved in this last battle, in which about 7,000 Druses and Arabs were engaged in the siege, I will refer to one case only at present.

The Druses had gained the suburbs of the town, and had succeeded in setting fire to about a score of houses, when the Christians rallied, and drove them out upon the plain. The Druses were led by a most ferocious and bloodthirsty chief, Kange el Amad. In the Christian army was a lad of fourteen years of age who determined to die in defence of his home. He rushed into the ranks of the enemy, and, shooting the chief, fell, pierced with spears and bullets. The chief was killed, and the little hero shared his grave.

The destruction of Sidon has just been reported. 2,500 Christians are said to have been killed by Moslems and Druses. This intelligence requires confirmation, and is not generally credited.

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COST.
Now is the time for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants to lay in a Years Stock.
A. GRAVES,
NO. 78 ....LAKE STREET............NO. 78

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT
of a few more of those super excellent
WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.
A. GRAVES 78 Lake street.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order
Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.
au6-a380-1y

YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all Kinds, &c, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Barnum Brothers.
my7'60-1y

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177
Third Store East of Briggs House.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others.
JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

FOR IRONING DAY THIS WARM WEATHER,
Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons.
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for the 3 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable,
Bakes, Broils, [illegible] and Heats Flat Irons Perfectly.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.
17............STATE STREET............17
ja3c-46-2m

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860

NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.

BOYS CLOTHING
AT
Putnam's.

NEW STYLES
BOYS CLOTHING
at Putnam's.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
CLOTHING FOR
Men and Boys,
GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 . . Randolph Street, . . 116
ap4b291-4m

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on Scientific Principles, with a REVOLVING Can and SPRING BLADE Scraper. The one HASTENS the freezing of the cream—the other REMOVES it as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing with the least quantity of Ice. The most ECONOMICAL in cost, as it is the most simple and DURABLE in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
17............STATE STREET............17
General Dealer in Housekeeping Goods. my2

BACON'S
Burglar Proof Bank Safe
—OR—
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door,) 1½ inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We invite Banker's to examine our Stock.
WILDER'S FIRE PROOF
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water Street.

FOR THE BATH,
Lawrence's Bath Straps,
Lawrence's Bath Gloves,
Lawrence's Flesh Gloves,
Flesh and Bath Brushes,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Bathing Sponges,
Finest Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Bay Water,
Lavender Water,
Choice Colognes,
Toilet Water,
Toilet Vinegar.
A large and fine assortment of the best goods.
FOR SALE BY
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.
DEALERS IN FANCY TOILET GOODS.

1860, New Crop 1860.
LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of flour at low rates. We have a new run of stone for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplaines streets.
ly14

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist,
And Manufacturer of
Goodno's Improved Artificial Leg,
194 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Letters of inquiry, and all orders will receive prompt attention. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
fe14 c367-3m

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
125 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
I have been awarded the first premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.
ja18 ft

NEW YORK DYE WORKS,
WM. YERBURY,
157 S. Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.
ap27'60-1y

[illegible] Fine Plated Chains, Shawl Pins, Brushes, Oakeries, Dress Buttons, Fancy Belts, Steel and Gilt Jewelry, Buffon's Accordeons, &c., &c.
All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.
jy4c690-8m

VOLK'S STATUETTE
—OF—
DOUGLAS,
(Patented February 14th, 1860,) and
BUSTS OF LINCOLN,
(Patented June 12th, 1860.)
Beautifully finished in Composition to bear water and washing when soiled, and finished at the following greatly REDUCED PRICES in the Western States:—
Life size bust of Abraham Lincoln. Cabinet, or half size..........$5 00
Full length Statuette (27 in. high) of S. A. Douglas.. 2 10
And superior Photographs of the above by Hesler, $1 per copy. Securely boxed and shipped on receipt of orders accompanied by remittances, or sent by express, if directed, (C. O. D.) Address L. W. VOLK, Portland Block, Chicago. Agents already established, and who may be hereafter, will sell at the same prices in their respective cities in the West. The above named works will be issued by GEO. WARD NICHOLS, Crayon Art Agency, No. 766 Broadway, N. Y., for the Eastern, Middle and Southern States.
ja17c-6-2m

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles are always to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot,
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand
HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and a full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c.
The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
my30c169 6m

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS
At $23.75 Per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.
my22'60-1y

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARELLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES,
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
O. H. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,
Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at the reduced price of $1.75 per sett. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay.
ly19-1y

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS.
J. A. SMITH & CO.
No. 118 Lake Street,
Continue to furnish the WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS, complete, and of the very best quality, at the lowest price they can be made, consisting of the Water Proof Cape, Cap, Also, the Torch Lamp with Flag and Staff ready for use.
We also furnish copies of the Company Drill as adopted by the Chicago Clubs, with printed explanations.
All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention, and be properly shipped without delay.
my15-c435-1m

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
90..........WASHINGTON STREET..........90
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.
mh18'60

Press & Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
6.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5 00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6 00 P. M.
4.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6 00 P. M.
5.30 P. M.	Joliet Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
8.00 P. M.	Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.	

☞ *Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.*

THE ASCENT OF ST. PETER'S.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

We have just returned from the ascent of St. Peter's. We had been waiting two weeks for just the right morning, and to-day, at seven o'clock, seeing the old yellow roofs all a-glow with the unmistakable brightness of a clear sun, we took our measures accordingly, as the ascent must be made before eleven o'clock in the day.

No morning could be more perfect than this. And as we drove into the pillared court of St. Peter's, its fountains seemed like satin clouds rising in the air. This court is the most harmonious thing in the world. Its wide-spread arms seemed outstretched as if to embrace all mankind; and every time one sees it, it gains on one by a secret, irresistible power. It is more perfect of its kind than even the church itself.

The way into the dome is up a gradual, winding slope, which brings you upon the roof,—a most magnificent promenade platform. These church-roofs of Strasbourg, Milan, and Rome, remind one of the old story of the hanging gardens of Babylon, whence one looked down on kingdoms spread out like a map below. But we did not stay long, but climbed the winding stairway that brought us into the gallery within the dome. Here first, I think, I felt acquainted with Michael Angelo. Before I had *seen* him, as one sees from the outside a vain, brusque, odd fellow—who seems to you almost diverging into extravagances, and transcending your power of sympathy. You see the creature is of a superior order—that he has something in him that he is struggling to get out and make effective, but you get no *rapport* with him. It was not till I found myself trembling and shivering with a feeling as if the iron railing on which I stood was like a cobweb, and myself and all our party like summer flies thereon—while the great dome above and the blue, dizzy, dreamy distance below seemed to become a vast and solemn power, which shook one with a sense of awe, such as one feels at Niagara or Mount Blanc. It was a firmament of architecture, bending its vast harmonious arch above, studded thick with golden stars, with solemn forms of angel, saint, evangelist, and martyr. Far, far below, we could trace dimly the mosaic of the splendid floors, and see the priests go sweeping their solemn robes over the floor, and from one of the chapels the sound of chanting swelled solemnly upward—sung so distant and dreamy, as if it were the sighings and breathings of some mighty soul that dwelt in and vitalized this exalted temple. Strange, we thought, that a man could have power to conceive and execute what makes man so insignificant! One feels fading away and losing consciousness in this sense of vastness, and still one is fascinated with the grand loveliness of the whole.

This, then, and such as this, was what the artist would do; and because his soul was always expanding to such breadths and such heights is it that his fragmentary works scattered here and there have such an air of extravagance. They are aerolites fallen into our daily sphere out of some higher region of conception, and we have nothing by which to [illegible] their own to dwell in—and seen in it, they might come to their true proportions. We cannot come from driving on the Pincio, and pricing jewelry at Castellani, in an easy summer morning attitude of mind, to turn our eye-glasses up at the roof of the Sistine Chapel. Of the crowd who do, the majority, if they spoke their minds, would say it was a horrid old goblin thing, full of savage images, not worth the trouble of deciphering.

To see and to feel it aright, one should first get the measure of St. Peter's—get one's soul widened to its breadth and hight—one should come alone, without a gay party to divert one's thought, and walk up and down through the aisles below—in distances so great that the chanting in the chapel sounds faint and far off, like a voice crying in the wilderness. Then ascending to the dome, you should feel yourself poised, as it were, in a great sky, floating like a disembodied spirit over the profound depths below, and moving slowly round, watch the changing perspective of the long-drawn ailes—where chant and sacrifice seem far off and distant, as do the sighs of human hearts in a vast eternity. Then go up outside and see yourself lifted up in the sunshine of a warm morning, with the history of two thousand years spread out at your feet. The immense building you stand on seems scarce a temple reared by hands, but rather akin to those great airy mountain solitudes where one than he had in himself. His true place is with the rest of his race, in the halls of the Vatican, rather than in a Christian church. All his saints and martyrs seem to be much on the same order. The spirit of Christian Rome, so far as expressed by him, seems to be that of worldly retaliation—as if saying—

"Here, you devils! look out for yourselves; you stoned and crucified and burned us, now it is our turn. We saints have got the Roman empire, and mean to have it our own way. We are going to lord it on the top of columns and monuments, and you are going to lie in the dust, at our feet. We are going to have marble halls and gems and mosaics and chariots and horses and servants. Down with your old palaces. If we Christians, now we have got you down, can't beat you in your own line, it's a pity."

Michael Angelo expressed only that portion of the religious element which belongs equally to Paganism and Christianism—that of *vastness and power*. There was no sweetness, no pathos, no tenderness, no love. One feels that a human prayer might flutter like a bewildered butterfly under the polished arches of St. Peter's, and lose itself in the infinite vastness without touching a heart of love anywhere.

It is just as grand, and sublime, and cold as old Romanism, and her Michael Angelo seems to me only an old Roman risen from the dead, expressing with slight changes of form all the old Roman ideas. *His* Christ is a Jupiter with a handful of thunderbolts. His Moses, far from being that motherly man that brooded a people in his bosom, as a hen broods her young, is a great craggy, Roman demi-god, mighty, mysterious, and cold. You see no trace of the man who wept and interceded for sinning Israel—who said in his passionate love, "If thou wilt, forgive their sins; but if not, blot *me*, I pray thee, out of thy book."

Jerome Bonaparte's Corpse on Exhibition.

[From the Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Chamber after chamber, lighted up with burning candelabras, was silently traversed by this voluminous mass, till at last it entered the chamber of death. All this was dark as night, except the north end to the left, which was railed off and lighted up with two magnificent silver stands, bearing large globes of light. Between them, withdrawn to a little distance, lay the deceased Prince of the house of Bonaparte. He was habited in a marshal's uniform, his head slightly elevated; the feet and lower part of the body was curved. The time extended to each spectator, when so many thousands were awaiting behind, could not be great; but it was enough to show them what ravages disease and death had made on the once stalwart form of the brother of Napoleon. The body had been embalmed, and much had been done to give the features the general *pose* of the great Emperor's when in his last slumber. Jerome was undoubtedly like him in life, and in death he now resembled him. No stranger who had ever seen a print of the prisoner of St. Helena, as he lay on his last bed, but must have been struck with the great resemblance, and the disposition of the hair about the forehead had evidently been made purposely with a view to increase it. On either side were two priests in milk white robes, repeating in dull monotonous tones the prayers of the Romish Church for the departed soul.

For myself who from frequent association was intimately acquainted with the features of the deceased, the sight of them, now set in unmeaning repose, pinched in and shrivelled by disease, and for the mummery of State purposes propped up in death all in the habiliments of life, was simply disgusting, and I never remember more enjoying the pure air than when I made my final egress from that palace: I know nothing to my mind which tells more of the rampant barbarism of man than that a State, boasting itself to be *la tête de la civilization*, should deem it necessary to gratify the multitude with a spectacle, the bare possibility of which taking place in one's own person would add one more and by no means the least, to the full measure of the terrors of death.

Extraordinary Gymnastic Feats.

Galignani's *Messenger* gives an account of some extraordinary gymnastic feats performed in Paris by M. Leotard:

Springing up and seizing two iron rings attached to ropes suspended from the roof, he raised himself by strength of arm until his body had completely overtopped the rings, and his whole weight was borne by the wrists, now placed entirely below him. Still bearing on the wrists, he raised his feet in the air until the head was down and his body perpendicular above. By degrees he let the body bend back until the feet had gone below the wrists, and then remaining in that position for a few second, he slowly resumed his perpendicular with the head still down, then turned his body as it had been at first, and dropped into the place from which he had started. Afterwards a long ladder was placed at an ordinary angle against one of the rafters of the roof. He jumped and caught one of the rungs.

After hanging for a few seconds, he suddenly let go, and the instant after, by an immense effort of strength, had caught one of the bars two feet higher. He there swung for a moment or two, and again letting go sprang upwards as before, and caught another bar above, as in the former instance, and so on to the top of the ladder.

But the most extraordinary display of the day was his doing the trapeze with a single hand. Catching hold of the cross bar with the right hand, he launched himself into empty space, and then, when the trapeze approached the ut- [illegible] almost superhuman effort, and catching the bar of the second trapeze, with the same hand, was borne on towards the other end of the salle; but there, as his back was now turned to the point from which he had come, he had to let go his hold, and, turning in the air, to seize the wooden bar just as it was making its downward swoop, then as it neared the trapeze which he had started with, he again let go, and making another desperate exertion, caught the other bar still with the same hand, and being borne onward by its impetus, alighted on the platform which he had stood on at first!

How She Missed It.

A remarkable instance of the diversion into philanthropic channels of an immense fortune is given in a scrap of history respecting Thomas Grey, the founder of the hospital Southwark, England, bearing his name. We are told that Grey had formed a matrimonial engagement with his servant girl, and just previous to the wedding day had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended, marking a particular stone as the furthest limit of the proposed repairs. His affienced, noticing a portion of the pavement being left unrepaired, called the attention of the workmen to it, and was told that Mr. Grey had forbidden them to extend their operations so far. The girl presuming upon her supposed power over her lover, ordered the workmen to continue their labors, and added, "Tell him I bade you, and he will not get angry." But she had reckoned without her host; for Grey, on perceiving that a change had been made in his positive orders, involving

Medical Notices.

☞ Invigorate the System.

☞ Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.

☞ Pimples and Skin Diseases.

☞ Something that Never Fails.

P. P. P. Park's Prickly Plasters.

☞ Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.

☞ Bourbon Whisky Bitters.

☞ Those who are Curious.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous.

☞ Congress Water.

☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla.

Business Cards.

P. HOFFMANN, Mechanical Draughtsman and Constructor.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, Detective Police Agency, And County Constable.

S. K. DOW, Attorney at Law.

MELVILLE W. FULLER, Attorney at Law.

STILES & DEAN.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, Attorneys at Law, No. 130 Clark Street.

SPIES & BURT.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY LOANED.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO ERNST PRUSSING.

AIKEN & NORTON.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York.

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THE CO PARTNERSHIP.

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LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood.

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PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.

FAY & COMPANY'S Machinery Depot.

Dutch Anker Brand BOLTING CLOTHS.

Chicago Lead Works.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE.

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SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC.

MARINE BANK.

MARSHALL & DRURY.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK.

H[illegible] BANKERS, CHICAGO, 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET. Banking Department.

Insurance.

FIRST DIVIDEND TO THE ASSURED, 33 1-3d Per Cent. The Resolute Fire Insurance Co.

INSURANCE.—Economy and Security. The "REPUBLIC" INS. CO.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, of HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE. Miller & Willmarth.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.

Legal Advertisements.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MASTER'S SALE.

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS.

SPRING TRADE, 1860. Field, Benedict & Co.

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!! PEARSON & DANA. Boots and Shoes.

1860—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860. Ready Made Clothing.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE. DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett. BOOTS & SHOES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO. Boots and Shoes.

G. C. COOK & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS. Dried Fruits and Fish.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. Hardware, Cutlery.

JEWETT & BUTLER, Hardware and Cutlery.

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THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY And Western Express Co. 1860.

The Western Express.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS.

and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

N. H. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Olsen dt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh14b-08 6m

☞ Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the ler for swindling.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Cale Bros. J. H. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.
my7c271-4m

☞ Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, let them substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found superior to the bottled article. A box of the Life Addition Pills are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills, whose main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for the time. The cost will be fifty cents, and their worth a thousand dollars. Principal office, 294 Canal-st., New York.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. jy2-1m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.

For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent,

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Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 10, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statement. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

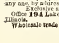
Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. na



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This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a CHANCE to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the miseries of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY,

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Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. jy8'60-1y

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ap18 1y c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of HEYWORTH, BRIERLY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. G. Heyworth will sign the firm name in settlement.

J. O. HEYWORTH, J. F. BRIERLY.

Chicago, June 26, 1860.—je28,1m.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, *Practical Optician,*

79............SOUTH CLARK STREET............79

Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,

Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frame. fa9

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood,

the Oculist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago, Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and now stands unequalled by any Specialist for his science, skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union and given him a reputation as an eminent and skillful operator never before attained by any Specialist on the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required. mh7-1ydaw

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PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS.

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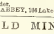
[SUCCESSOR TO D. EATON & CO.,]



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Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, CANDLES—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Stearine Candles Soaps—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by

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Got up very cheap by

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HOT CORN WILL NOT PAY.

—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Caloric Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign shipment Dried so as to preserve its original quality to any port on the Ocean. Office of Caloric Grain Drier north end of Rush street bridge. jo1-1y

one with a sense of awe, such as one feels at Niagara or Mount Blanc. It was a firmament of architecture, bending its vast harmonious arch above, studded thick with golden stars, with solemn forms of angel, saint, evangelist, and martyr. Far, far below, we could trace dimly the mosaic of the splendid floors, and see the priests go sweeping their solemn robes over the floor, and from one of the chapels the sound of chanting swelled solemnly upward—sung so distant and dreamy, as if it were the sighings and breathings of some mighty soul that dwelt in and vitalized this exalted temple. Strange, we thought, that a man could have power to conceive and execute what makes man so insignificant! One feels fading away and losing consciousness in this sense of vastness, and still one is fascinated with the grand loveliness of the whole.

This, then, and such as this, was what the artist would do; and because his soul was always expanding to such breadths and such heights is it that his fragmentary works scattered here and there have such an air of extravagance. They are aerolites fallen into our daily sphere out of some higher region of conception, and we have nothing by which to measure or judge them—they need a world of their own to dwell in—and seen in it, they might come to their true proportions. We cannot come from driving on the Pincio, and pricing jewelry at Castellani, in an easy summer morning attitude of mind, to turn our eye-glasses up at the roof of the Sistine Chapel. Of the crowd who do, the majority, if they spoke their minds, would say it was a horrid old goblin thing, full of savage images, not worth the trouble of deciphering.

To see and to feel it aright, one should first get the measure of St. Peter's—get one's soul widened to its breadth and hight—one should come alone, without a gay party to divert one's thought, and walk up and down through the aisles below—in distances so great that the chanting in the chapel sounds faint and far off, like a voice crying in the wilderness. Then ascending to the dome, you should feel yourself poised, as it were, in a great sky, floating like a disembodied spirit over the profound depths below, and moving slowly round, watch the changing perspective of the long-drawn ailes—where chant and sacrifice seem far off and distant, as do the sighs of human hearts in a vast eternity. Then go up outside and see yourself lifted up in the sunshine of a warm morning, with the history of two thousand years spread out at your feet. The immense building you stand on seems scarce a temple reared by hands, but rather akin to those great airy mountain solitudes where one sits on battlements of God's own building, and looks forth on a world at one's feet. One sees there the wide sweep of sea-like Campagna—almost treeless—varied in stripes and dashes by the shadows of sailing clouds above—one sees the mountains that girdle the plain, silvery with snows, shimmering through the purple and rosy films that vail their sides—and then the plains over which marched the legions of old Rome, when ran her roads to the ends of the earth—when stretched her aqueducts such as one still sees standing in graceful ruins.

Then the ruined palaces of the Cæsars, with their shapeless, dumb, mountainous confusions of brick cliffs and Roman cement; and lastly, the Coliseum—most vast of all—opening the eyes of its many round arches vacantly at the blue sky, and standing a silent world of desolation within itself; and there, just below, one hears the murmur of waterfalls in the gardens of the Vatican, and looks down on its oblong galleries and courts, and remembers that there are enshrined all that remains of the art and luxury and splendor of Rome, bound fast at the chariot wheels of a new civilization. The Coliseum and St. Peter's, with its Vatican brood of buildings, stand contra-faced—the types and memories of two eras.

Round those palaces of the Cæsars in those old days of Roman splendor, crept stealthily here and there a slave or a woman, who bore in her heart as a mighty secret the name of one *Jesus*, a Judean peasant, whom a Roman governor had put to death to get rid of a popular tumult. A Jew sits chained between two soldiers in a lonely prison, and writes most cheerful and loving letters to a few scattered enthusiasts like himself, who believe some strange superstitions. The polite world scarcely asks, what of this Jesus? He says, "I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are in Rome also, for I am not ashamed of the Gospel of my Lord Jesus Christ, for it is the power of God and the wisdom of God unto every one that believeth." In the old Coliseum yonder, a white-headed old man stood the centre of eighty thousand eyes, while a hungry lion rushed upon him and devoured him; and when people asked why—"He was a Christian—he said he bore this Christ within him."

Make what we will of it, there stands the Coliseum in ruins—the palace of the Cæsars moldering—and over every temple, every column yet left of old Rome, the statue of some Christian martyr!—and the Vatican holding all the Roman gods and goddesses a train of magnificent captives. It seems that the lonely Jew between two soldiers was not so far wrong in saying, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of my lord Jesus Christ, for it is the *power* of God."

It was then in a spirit of gigantic triumph that Michael Angelo, beholding the magnificent remains of ancient art, proposed to himself *not* to imitate, but to outdo them—to hang the dome of the Pantheon in mid-air—to pile up cliffs and fabrics of architecture that should outdo even the gigantic conceptions of heathen Rome.

It is only because everywhere this *human* triumph is too evident that one feels that Christianity has gained only in name, and not in fact. For if the devil could enthrone the *spirit* of old Rome in the Christian city, what cared he whether the temple was called of Jove or Jesus? One does not feel the *spirit* of this pile of buildings to be any such that, if it were proclaimed to-morrow to belong to the old Caesars, one would feel an incongruity, notwithstanding its images of evangelists and martyrs—at Milan one *would*. A Caesar awaking on its roof would be at loss to explain the spirit of the building—*here* he would not. A great triumph dome—a splendid exultation—a deification of some demi-god—he could accept it at once.

Michael Angelo's Moses never shed a tear, and never thought of giving himself for anybody—he is a true Olympian divinity, very strong, very high, very knowing, very cold—for Michael Angelo could put no more in him

Springing up and seizing two iron rings attached in ropes suspended from the roof, he raised himself by strength of arm until his body had completely overtopped the rings, and his whole weight was borne by the wrists, now placed entirely below him. Still hearing on the wrists, he raised his feet in the air until the head was down and his body perpendicular above. By degrees he let the bony head back until the feet had gone below the wrists, and then remaining in that position for a few second, he slowly resumed his perpendicular with the head still down, then turned his body as it had been at first, and dropped into the place from which he had started. Afterwards a long ladder was placed at an ordinary angle against one of the rafters of the roof. He jumped and caught one of the rungs.

After hanging for a few seconds, he suddenly let go, and the instant after, by an immense effort of strength, had caught one of the bars two feet higher. He there swung for a moment or two, and again letting go sprang upwards as before, and caught another bar above, as in the former instance, and so on to the top of the ladder.

But the most extraordinary display of the day was his doing the trapee with a single hand. Catching hold of the cross bar with the right hand, he launched himself into empty space, and then, when the trapeze approached the utmost limit to which it could swing, he made an almost superhuman effort, and catching the bar of the second trapeze, with the same hand, was borne on towards the other end of the salle; but there, as his back was now turned to the point from which he had come, he had to let go his hold, and, turning in the air, to seize the wooden bar just as it was making its downward swoop, then as it neared the trapeze which he had started with, he again let go, and making another desperate exertion, caught the other bar still with the same hand, and being borne onward by its impetus, alighted on the platform which he had stood on at first!

How She Missed it.

A remarkable instance of the diversion into philanthropic channels of an immense fortune is given in a scrap of history respecting Thomas Grey, the founder of the hospital Southwark, England, bearing his name. We are told that Grey had formed a matrimonial engagement with his servant girl, and just previous to the wedding day had ordered the pavement before his door to be mended, marking a particular stone as the furthest limit of the proposed repairs. His affianced, noticing a portion of the pavement being left unrepaired, called the attention of the workmen to it, and was told that Mr. Grey had forbidden them to extend their operations so far. The girl presuming upon her supposed power over her lover, ordered the workmen to continue their labors, and added, "Tell him I bade you, and he will not get angry." But she had reckoned without her host; for Grey, on perceiving that a change had been made in his positive orders, involving an additional outlay of a few shillings, renounced his intention of marrying the girl, and at the age of seventy-six years formed the design of building the hospital referred to. In erecting the structure he expended nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and to endow it he left the further and munificent sum of eleven hundred thousand dollars. An idea of his wealth may be obtained from the fact that, besides making many of his relatives happy with annuities, and giving large sums to various charities during his life, he bequeathed nearly half a million dollars to be dived among all who could prove themselves in any degree related to him. History is mute respecting the manner in which the almost bride bore her disappointment. There is no evidence, however, of her having played the heroine's part in an Effie Carstang melo-drama, nor are we told whether the indignant old gent left her the least legacy as a salve for her wounded pride. All we know is, that the assumption of mistressship a few hours too soon, secured for England one of her finest hospitals, and placed the name of Thomas Grey on record as the largest private contributor to benevolent objects known to English history, or our own.—*Post.*

An Ingenious Cat.

Cats in general are said to die hard, but De la Croix tells of one that escaped a wretched death by outwitting a philosophical professor:

"I once saw," he relates "a lecturer upon experimental philosophy place a cat under the glass receiver of an air pump, for the purpose of demonstrating that life cannot be supported without air and respiration. The lecturer had already made several strokes with the piston, in order to exhaust the receiver of air, when the cat who began to feel herself very uncomfortable in the rarified atmosphere, was fortunate enough to discover the source from whence her uneasiness proceeded. She placed her paw upon the hole through which the air escaped, and thus prevented any more from passing out of the receiver. All the exertions of the philosopher were now unavailing; in vain he drew the piston; the cat's paw effectually prevented its operation. Hoping to effect his purpose, he again let the air into the receiver; but whenever he attempted to exhaust the receiver she applied her paw as before. The spectators clapped their hands in admiration of the cat's sagacity, and the lecturer was compelled to remove her, and substitute another cat, that possessed less penetration for the cruel and inexcusable expiriment."

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Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing post office box 1355. Office 196 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois. fe8ct11-1y

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Exchange on all parts of Europe.

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We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

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Deposits, in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

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Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

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We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

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Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

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FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN,

Consul of the Grand Ducy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja27-dawly

OAK ORCHARD *Acid Springs!*

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genessee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia. ... besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of *Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron.* The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

☞ In skin diseases—even in confirmed *leprosy*—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SCHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. *Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water.* Dr. Beck says, "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says, "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the *digestive* and *urinary organs*, and some of the *cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhea; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis, diabetes;* cases of passive hemorrhage, such as *Purpura hemorrhagica*, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of *low typhoid fevers;* in *convalescence from protracted fevers*, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrheas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or *lithiasis* attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in *Pyrosis*, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of *Colica pictonum*, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In *chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh*, and *humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia* (externally) as a gargle in *ulcerated sore throats*, in cases of salivation, and in *leucorrhea* and *gleet;* and also in *piles*.

When taken internally, a WINE GLASSFUL of the Water, *diluted*, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.
je14'60-c554-tu-th&sa-ly

PARKER & RAYMOND,

(SUCCESSORS TO SAWYER, PARKER & CO.,)

General Commission Merchants,

No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

R. S. PARKER, [ja31'60-1y] E. D. RAYMOND.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,

49 South Water Street,

Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality. oc7-b162

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.

—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., at the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. ja2-b558-6m HIRAM WHEELER.

Claims unadjusted and not due......$179,957 65 ... $2,194,100 09

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago,
No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.
jy18-1y

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— *LIFE INSURANCE.*

Miller & Willmarth,

AGENTS FOR THE

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
WASHINGTON, of Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street,
[jo2-1y]

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital and Surplus..................$275,000

Seventy-five per cent of the net profits divided annually to Insurers.

STANDARD FIRE INS. CO. Of New York,

Cash Capital..............................$200,000.

Insure also in

FIRE INS. CO., of London,

Capital..................................$6,000,000.

EAGLE & ALBION LIFE INS. CO. Of London,

Capital..................$25,000,000.

Will insure Merchandise, Household Furniture, Buildings, Grain in Store in Elevators, &c.

L. E. ALEXANDER, Agent, 180 South Water street, Three doors above Lasalle, Steel's Block.
jy19-c761-2m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.,

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL		$ 0,000 00
SURPLUS		153,835 91
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, and in Bank		$87,379 99
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents		34,151 88
Real Estate unencumbered		6,500 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate		86,200 00
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock		46,800 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured		1,000 00
	Par Val.	Mk't V.
60 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	135,100	140,762
Hartford "	150,500	215,175
Waterbury "	11,400	12,309
Stafford " Stafford,	400	412
Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks,	10,000	10,385
New Britain Water Bonds,	10,000	10,700
Hartford City Bonds,	10,000	10,600
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds,	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments,		5,471
Total Assets		$582,825 91
Total Liabilities		$40,704 53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 81 and 88 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies, in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.
ap2-60-1y

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The assets of this Company exceed $700,000.
The Annual Income exceeds $200,000. It is purely Mutual, and its dividends are paid in Cash.
Since its organization, it has issued 7,512 policies.
The large Capital safe investments and economical management, render its security beyond question.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Sec'y.

Applications for Agencies in the Northwest should be made to

ORREN E. MOORE, Gen'l Agent.
ap30 c316 3m Office 148½ South Water street.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..................$385,241 71

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..................$350,000 00

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..................$288,148 19

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Cash Capital and Surplus..................$174,478 44

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Cash Capital and Surplus..................$346,049 59

MARINE INSURANCE:
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Total Assets..............................$1,005,966 69

LIFE INSURANCE:
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J.,
Total Assets..............................$3,400,589 39

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS,
188..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........188
fe3'60 1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.

Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.

HUBBARD & HUNT Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN.

Paid up Capital, $181,636,23.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block. oc25-b905

TRUE SWEDISH LEECHES.—

We are the exclusive Wholesale Agents for the sale of

J. C. Paturel & Co.'s SWEDISH LEECHES!

And being in the weekly receipt of them, are prepared to supply the trade, at all times, with a healthy article at Importer's Prices. Directions for applying accompanying each package.

GALE BROTHERS, PHARMACEUTISTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Medical Merchandise
202 Randolph Street.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

Now wholly due and unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to-wit:—The southeast fractional quarter of Section four, and the west third of the northeast fractional quarter of Section nine, in Township 40, North Range thirteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois containing sixty-six acres, more or less, with all the right and equity of redemption of the said Nathan Squires and Rosetta, his wife, their heirs and assigns therein. MARCELLUS B. SMITH, Mortgagee.

Chicago, July 23d, 1860. jy24-c754-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas,

Joseph F. Brabrook, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, did on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to J. Young Scammon, of the same place, a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of one thousand one hundred and thirty-four and 66 100 dollars ($1,134 66-100), secured to be paid by three certain Promissory Notes of the said Joseph F. Brabrook, all of even date with the date of said mortgage; one of the said notes being for the sum of three hundred and sixty-two and 06 100 dollars ($362 06 100) and payable on the first day of May, 1858; one of said notes being for the sum of three hundred and ninety seven and 50 100 dollars ($397 50-100), and payable on the first day of May, 1859; and the other one of said notes being for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($375 00) and payable on the first day of May, 1860; and all of said notes being payable to J. Young Scammon or order; and, whereas default has been made in the payment of each and every of said notes, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid, the undersigned, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, will, on Saturday, the fourth day of August, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:—Lot numbered fifteen (15), in Block twenty-one (21), of the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half of Section twenty seven (27) in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Joseph F. Brabrook, his heirs and assigns in and to the said premises, being the premises described in said mortgage.

Said mortgage was duly filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, on the tenth day of November, A. D. 1857, and recorded in book 54 of Mortgages, Page 44, ... formation. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Mortgagee.

Chicago July 20th, 1860. jy23-c778 td.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook

County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, A. D. 1860.—William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills vs. Columbus S. Marshall, Attachment.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said Columbus S. Marshall that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, dated the fourth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills and against the estate of the said Columbus S. Marshall for the sum of four hundred and forty-four dollars and 76-100 directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Ogle Counties, one of which said writs has been returned executed. Now therefore, unless you, the said Columbus S. Marshall, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. S. CHURCH, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys. je27c610-4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois,

Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Mary Anna Schreiner and Anna Schreiner, by their Guardian, George A. Fishmire, vs. Catharine Weyer et al.—For Partition and Assignment of Dower.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1860, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, will, on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, to the highest bidder, all of the following described parcel of land with the hereditaments and appurtenances, to wit:—The east half of the south half of Sub-Lot one (1) of Lot No. ten (10), in Block nineteen (19), in Fractional Section fifteen (15) Addition to Chicago, in said City of Chicago. Terms cash on the day of sale. A Deed will be executed to the purchaser by the undersigned as Master in Chancery. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.

Chicago, July 18th, 1860. jy19 c769-td

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE,

deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Geo. W. Dole, late of Cook county, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement, at a regular term of the County Court of Cook county, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, being the 17th day thereof.

GEO. F. RUMSEY, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Executors and Trustees.

Chicago, July 3, 1860. jy4c691-6w

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st.,

have now on hand the following sizes of print:

28x47 18x23 20x44 26x40 26x42 23x35
33x46 28x44 24x34 25x37 37x41 22x32
26x42 24x34 26x33 25x35 20x27

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.

200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.

All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street. Post Office Box 3634. my25 ly d591

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices

By J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,

No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216

Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill.

☞ Cash paid for Rags. jy21 ly c847

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.

Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound. se15-ly-s847

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....54

—DEALER IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET,

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
ap12 WRIGHT & McCLURE.

with a full stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

NO. 32..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 32

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.

We are Agents for the sale of

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,

In all the States without exception.

☞ After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.

my5-1y-a183 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Dried Fruits and Fish.

16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18

CHICAGO.

mh17'60-1y

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake Street,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery,

NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,

Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin,

—ALSO—

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.
fe8-1y

LELAND & MIXER,

IN FLANDER'S BLOCK,

Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st

PREMIUM HAMS!

They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.

P. O. BOX 1276. CHICAGO.

WINDSOR LELAND................G. H. S. MIXER

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Celebrated Copper Toe!

BOSTON, March 29, 1860.

To Messrs. Wadsworth & Wells, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours,

CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

60 . . Lake Street. . . 60

We own the exclusive right for the sale of

MITCHELLS PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,

for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.

We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name.

We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.

We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of nearly two hundred per cent.

We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent, paid by all other dealers.

We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union which we aim, quality considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without Tips.

We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights.

That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of

MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS

we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

ap4-0-1y WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS FOR JUNE TRADE.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

25 LAKE STREET,

Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's

STRAW GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers. fa18 a606 tau30 '60

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, GLASSWARE

Silver Plated & Britania Ware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS P. BYRN, 170 LAKE STREET.
mh20'60.

Richmond & Co., 1 Clark st., Chicago. ... Green Bay.

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

my9c296-6m

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860.

Established in 1832.

ALVORD & DANE, Oswego, Proprietors.

F. B. DANE, Agent, 10½ Broad street, New York. D. O LITTLEJOHN, General Agent, Oswego. ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago. my18c241-3m

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1860.

Will, during the present season, will run their well known and popular line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from

Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad, and

At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

☞ Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.

Agents and Consignees.

J. MYERS, No. 177 Broadway, New York.
Z. S. SPAULDING, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 95 State street, Boston.
A. CUSHMAN, No. 108 State street, Boston.
C. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE PARKER, Ogdensburgh.
PEDRICK & ..., Oswego.
W. T. WALKER, Toledo.
E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit.
C. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
McHENRY & BARKER, Racine.
FIFE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.

MATHER & CO., Agents, Chicago.
mh8 b742 6m

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE.

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & BO., 123 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-ly

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.
ap8-d&wly-1771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—

276 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1'60ly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT

Lock Stitch family

SEWING MACHINES!

$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.

The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is very much like and warranted to do as much and as well as the celebrated WHEELER & WILLSON $125 MACHINE.

We also have the

METROPOLITAN

Double lock tight fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $28 family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to any $40 machine, or money refunded. We will send either or both of these machines, at agents prices, to any party engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and refund the money at the end of sixty days if they are not satisfied. No connection with Cornell & Co.

Agents wanted. Call at 102 Lake street, or address LEWIS CORNELL, Box 3651, Chicago, Ill.
ja14-'60c531-1yr

SEWING MACHINES,

$35. $35. $35..........$40. $40. $40.

L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved

DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH,

WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 9x4 inches under the arm, set flat in the table, under feed straight needle, sew from common spools, from 4 to 60 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, neatly finished, and will STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER.

They have REPEATEDLY taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS. Out of over 1,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to put one and put one in order. They work successfully on everything,—from the finest Muslins to heavy Cowhide. The two machines differ only in the length of arm, and are easily learned from the full printed instructions. Samples of Sewing, Circular, and Cuts sent on receipt of stamp. We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER and GUAGE, adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells, and can easily be attached to any Sewing Machine. Price $5.

Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere. Come and see us at 133 Lake street, or address L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office box 3982, Chicago Illinois.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no nefarious chemical. Hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use. As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case references seem to be unnecessary, as all by procuring a little for trial can satisfy themselves. In buying the Starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked

ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,

McGinnis, Maker.

To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories in purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed Illinois Starch Company Ottawa, Illinois, will receive prompt attention.

REMOVAL.—The United States

Express Company have this day removed their office from No. 14 Dearborn street to 150 Lake and 30 South Clark streets, having a Lake and Clark street entrance. The entrance on Lake street will be considered the entrance for money, collection and small package business. The entrance on Clark street will be regarded as the entrance for freight. However, should money be delivered on Clark street or freight on Lake street, the Public with which we have done business for the past six years could not be induced to believe that it is in our nature to refuse it. Having been liberally sustained in our old stand we ask the public, as well as our friends, to continue their liberality, and in return we will promise as heretofore a faithful application to their interests, as well as to that of our Company. Office hours, until further notice, from 7:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.

jun12-c666-to sep5 '60 H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

...al and Commercial.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869.

...exchange remains unchanged at 1 ⅛ prem. ...d and ⅜ ⅞ cent, buying rates, and exceeding...rm. Selling only in moderate amounts and ...clear this at any preceding period of the ...ping season. Currency is abundant. Gold 14...

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—The following are the Illinois Central Railroad earnings for the 24 week in July:

Total Freights	418,472 50
Total Freight	1,000,000 00
Corresponding week in 1869	47,707 75
	1,000,000 00
	16,469 00

MORE WORTHLESS CANADA BANKS.—Many of our readers are, no doubt, frequently reminded of the dearly bought experience by seeing in their money drawers the picture of a vessel in part of the "Colonial Bank," the "International Bank," and "Farmers' Joint Stock Bank." Recently, in our visits to our issue we continued our readers against a new bank, of Canada Bank, already flooded. We will add another to that list now, making in all five of those institutions, viz.:

Bank of Brantford.
Bank of Clifton.
Bank of Western Canada.
Crescent City Bank.
Eastern Township Bank.

The manner in which these concerns are gotten up is a sufficient guarantee that the same old plan of operating will be carried, with the same foul collapse and the loss to all holders except, as in the Colonial, etc.

We observe that Thompson's *Reporter*, of New York, quotes several of the above institutions the same as the old established Bank of the Province, thus leading the public to believe they are as sound and reliable banks. While the same issue says, "before you handle any one of the oldest banks, of nearly thirty years standing, with a paid up capital of over $3,000,000, with receivable of $3,000,000, nearly one million of specie in its vaults, and with a large Government deposit and support, and the unlimited confidence of all the banks and people of Canada. A public journal which should be devoted to the protection of the community and its patrons, and not to misleading them for false quotations and misrepresentations is not only unworthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

We believe it is only a few weeks since an "Operator," perhaps a "Wood" shaver, went through our city with quite a stock or three same *Reporters*, and a large *quantity of the Clinton Bank of Georgia*, which was quoted at only 1 dis. in New York, with the intention of inducing the conviction that it was a good sound bank, owned and controlled by men of wealth. We would like to inquire, what has become of the said bank? What did it prove worth now? What extraordinary losses the bank must have suffered within the last short days past. The highest quotations we have observed in about 3 months per dis.

We would advise our patrons to look well to the source from which they receive their bills, or they may find them permanent investments.—*Trakham's Reporter*, 24th.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 28, 1869.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour Bbls.	Wheat Bush.	Corn Bush.	Oats Bush.	Rye Bush.	Barley Bush.
G. S. C. U. R. R.	141	859	1,203			
G. S. C. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
G. & C. U. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
R. & C. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000			
C. & S. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000			

	Live Hogs	Cattle	Hides	Wool	Tallow	Lard
G. & C. U. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
G. S. C. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
R. & C. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
C. & S. R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000			

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO,

ARRIVED.

Ship Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 16 tons Boat, 3 tons Ship Ontario, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 160 pkgs Boat, 6 tons Ship Gazelle, Dalton, Milwaukee, 160 pkgs Boat, 6 tons Prop Ship Brown, Carter, Alpena, 400 tons, 1,000 pkgs Prop Mercedes, Carter, Buffalo, 300 tons, 1,000 pkgs Prop Ship Hudson, Hudson, Buffalo, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Ontario, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Chicago, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Ontario, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Chicago, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Ontario, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Chicago, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs

CLEARED.

Ship Gazelle, Dalton, Milwaukee, 160 pkgs Boat, 6 tons Prop Ship Brown, Carter, Alpena, 400 tons, 1,000 pkgs Prop Ship Hudson, Hudson, Buffalo, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Ontario, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Chicago, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Ontario, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs Prop Ship Chicago, Sutherland, Milwaukee, 1,000 tons, 4,000 pkgs

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE THIS DAY.

Receipts,	
Flour, 1,000 bbls	10,000
Wheat, 1,000 bush	1,000
Corn, 1,000 bush	1,000
Oats, 1,000 bush	1,000
Rye, 1,000 bush	1,000
Barley, 1,000 bush	1,000
Live Hogs, 1,000	1,000
Cattle, 1,000	1,000
Hides, 1,000	1,000
Wool, 1,000	1,000
Tallow, 1,000	1,000
Lard, 1,000	1,000
Total	1,000
Shipments	
Flour, 1,000 bbls	10,000
Wheat, 1,000 bush	1,000
Corn, 1,000 bush	1,000
Oats, 1,000 bush	1,000
Rye, 1,000 bush	1,000
Barley, 1,000 bush	1,000
Live Hogs, 1,000	1,000
Cattle, 1,000	1,000
Hides, 1,000	1,000
Wool, 1,000	1,000
Tallow, 1,000	1,000
Lard, 1,000	1,000
Total	1,000

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY RAIL THIS DAY.

Receipts,	
Flour, 1,000 bbls	10,000
Wheat, 1,000 bush	1,000
Corn, 1,000 bush	1,000
Oats, 1,000 bush	1,000
Rye, 1,000 bush	1,000
Barley, 1,000 bush	1,000
Live Hogs, 1,000	1,000
Cattle, 1,000	1,000
Hides, 1,000	1,000
Wool, 1,000	1,000
Tallow, 1,000	1,000
Lard, 1,000	1,000
Total	1,000
Shipments	
Flour, 1,000 bbls	10,000
Wheat, 1,000 bush	1,000
Corn, 1,000 bush	1,000
Oats, 1,000 bush	1,000
Rye, 1,000 bush	1,000
Barley, 1,000 bush	1,000
Live Hogs, 1,000	1,000
Cattle, 1,000	1,000
Hides, 1,000	1,000
Wool, 1,000	1,000
Tallow, 1,000	1,000
Lard, 1,000	1,000
Total	1,000

The Corn market opened steady and firm, with fair shipping demand at 48c for No. 2. Receipt of New York dispatches an advance of 2@3c took place. The market however, closed dull at the advance. There was some inquiry for Winter Wheat, and the market was a shade easier. Spring Wheat in good shipping demand and steady at 70c for No. 1, 67c for No. 2. Flour continues quiet, with sales only in retail lots to city trade. Oats quiet but firm. Rye in good demand at 72c in store. Barley quiet. Freights steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS—July 28.—Flour made from all wheat in getting scarce, and retailing qualities of extra indicange are firm at from $6 to $8.75. Now wheat is shown from $4 to $5 Saturday as regards price, with a slightly improved demand. Corn is in good demand, and the supply may be considered the market. Rye is firm at $4 50 @4 80, but it is rather hard to sell fancy lots, if at the latter figure. There was a moderate demand for wheat at 66c to $1 for red, and $1 05 to $1 10 white. Corn from 48c to 50c for firm at 38. The provision market was buoyant, and prices lowered sufficiently to allow of 10c per cent sold at 7½ for shoulders, and 11@11½ for rib sides—the latter for forward delivery, and small lots of cut rib sides sold through 12c, and close on, 12@12½. The next move, it is thought, will carry pk. sides to 12c and at close there were no sellers below that figure. Near half a million lb. bulk meat sold at 5 for shoulders and 10@10½ for rib sides, and into in the day they were in demand at 10c for shoulders. Holders of lard advanced their views to 10@10 for barrel and tierce, but there was nothing done. Mess pork was in fair demand at $19 for city brands, and there were some little sales, but it is mostly held higher. Whisky declined to 89c, closing at 91c. Raw Rio coffee sold at 19@20 for good for and prime. Coffee buoyant

HIDES.—Receipts 1,118 hides. Market quiet and nominal.—Sales of Green Salted at 7@7½c; Extra and Texas, 7½@7½c; Cuff, 8@8½c; Dry Salted, Hide Dry Flint, 18@20c; Extra, 18@c; Damaged, 10@12c.

BUTTER—Choice dairy rather scarce and in good demand, with sales at 18@20c; fair to choice dairy in good to great demand.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 40@50 per doz; Turkeys, 8@9c per lb.

POTATOES—Market well supplied and dull at 75@80 per bush for Peachblows.

EGGS—Fresh, 15c per doz.

LIVE STOCK—Prime cattle are in good demand, and slow for and shipping lots the demand was good and prices well maintained, while the low and inferior grades of beeves sold very dull and unsalable at prices. The sales to-day were:

45 cattle averaging	1,350		2,025
1	1,350		1,350
1	1,350		1,350
1	1,350		1,350

The Corn market opened steady and firm, with a fair shipping demand at 43c. The receipts of New York dispatches an advance of ½@1c took place. The market however, closed dull at the advance.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.—July 23.—Flour made from old wheat is getting scarce, and retailing qualities of extra and fancy are firm.

CLEVELAND MARKETS.—July 23.

TOLEDO MARKETS.—July 23.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL.—The New York Tribune of yesterday gives freights as follows:

MILWAUKEE MARKETS, July 24.—Flour—Market heavy and nominal.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25.

FREIGHTS.

FLOUR.

WHEAT.

CORN.

OATS.

RYE.

BARLEY.

HIGHWINES.

MILL STUFFS.

MESS PORK.

EGGS.

Passed Detroit, July 24.

Welland Canal.

Miscellaneous.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Fairbanks' Scales,

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY,

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING GEARING, &c.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL,

L. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange Office.

New Jersey Bell and Everett Convention.

Dartmouth College Commencement.

Breaking Ground for the Pacific Railroad.

From Washington.

Mr. Douglas at Troy.

An Anti-Nebraska Congressman Denounces Douglas.

News from New York.

Gen. Lane in North Carolina.

Conflagration.

The German Festival at Buffalo.

Congressional Nomination.

Sailing of a Steamer.

COMPANY,

51 ....CLARK STREET........51

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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

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URINARY ORGANS,

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AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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LAKE FOREST ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.

THE FIFTH YEAR

Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.

NOTICE is hereby given to the

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37 Kilby street, ...Boston,

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A Practical Treatise on THE LAW OF COVENANTS FOR TITLE.

By William Henry Rawle.

THIRD EDITION. REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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BY D. W. BARTLETT.

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Life of Stephen A. Douglas

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

121 LAKE STREET.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Doeskins and Vestings,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

SMITH & PRINDLE'S,

Beware of the volcanic dyes

THIS MATCHLESS DYE

TO GROCERS!

Flavoring Extracts

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Flavoring Extracts.

GROCERIES.—50 Bbls. N. Y.

CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

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135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

BURWELL & WYANT—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Golden Hill Shirts

CHICAGO AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEEDSTORE.

Improved Agricultural Machinery AND IMPLEMENTS,

Chicago Lead Works!

LEAD PIPE,

Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Shot,

Litharge, Pumps & Hydraulic Rams,

DANFORD'S DOUBLE

Improved 1860.

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

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Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc.

Fresh from the Mint,

MILLER'S NEW PATENT

SEWING MACHINES!

METROPOLITAN

Sewing Machines.

Double Lock Tight Fast Stitch.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

J. Ormerod Heyworth & Co.,

GENERAL BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING

CULVER & COMPANY,

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND

FRESH SHAD,

Halibut, Haddock, Codfish,

To [illegible]	....	10263	....	....	....	....
To Montreal	....	17350	....	....	....	....
To Other Ports	9	....	....	....	....	....
Total	9	32850	208869	22000	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	10	Wheat, bu	10,988
Fish, pkgs	44	Apples, brls	47
Iron, lbs	5,600	Corn, bu	187,147
Wood, cds	95	Flour, brls	463
Lumber, ft	120,000	Pork, bbls	3
Lath, No	10,000	Lard, lbs	50,000
		Apples, bu	47

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL JULY 21-23.

Receipts.		Receipts.	
Lumber, ft	125,111	Lath, No	17,500

The Corn market opened steady and firm, with a fair shipping demand at 43c. On receipt of New York dispatches an advance of ½@¾c took place. The market however, closed dull at the advance. There was less inquiry for Winter Wheat, and the market was a shade easier. Spring Wheat in good shipping demand and steady at 92c for No. 1, and 90@90½c for No. 2. Flour continues quiet, with sales only in retail lots to city trade. Oats quiet but firm. Rye in good demand at 52c in store. Barley quiet. Freights steady.

CINCINNATI MARKETS—July 23—Flour made from old wheat is getting scarce, and retailing qualities of extra and fancy are firm at from $5 to $5.75. New wheat is about the same as on Saturday as regards price, with a slightly improved demand. Among the sales was 680 brls [illegible] this quality this may be considered the market. Extras range from $4 50 to $4 80, but it is rather hard to sell fancy family at the latter figure. There was a moderate demand for wheat at 98c to $1 for red, and $1 05 to $1.10 white. Corn drags at 43c. Oats firm at 38. The provision market was buoyant, and prices favored sellers. About 300 hhds bacon sold at 9½ for shoulders, and 11¼@11¾ for rib sides—the latter for forward delivery. A small lot of clear rib sides brought 12c, and clear do. 12¾@13. The next move, it is thought, will carry rib sides to 12c and at close there were few sellers below that figure. Near half a million lbs bulk meat sold at 8½c for shoulders and 10¼@10¾ for rib sides, and late in the day they were held an eighth to a quarter higher. Holders of lard advanced their views to 13½@14c for barrel and tierce, but there was nothing done. Mess pork was in fair demand at $19 for city brands, and there were sellers at this price, but it is mostly held higher. Whisky declined ¼c, closing at 16¾c. Sugar in fair demand at 8¼@9c for good fair and prime. Coffee buoyant with sales at 14¾@15½c for common and prime. Molasses dull, and a lot in cypress cooperage sold at 42c.—*Gazette.*

CLEVELAND MARKETS—July 23.—Sale small lot red wheat double extra at $5.75. Wheat lower. Sales 4 cars red on track at $1.02; 4 do at $1.03; 4,500 bu from store at $1.04; 1,500 bu free on board at same; 2,000 bu white from store and 6 cars do at $1.10. Corn—Sale on track at 46c. Highwines—Sales of 10 brls at 12¼c. Butter—Sales 20 kegs and 14 tubs Central, at 10c, and 3 kegs W. R. at 12c.—*Leader.*

TOLEDO MARKETS—July 23.—The market today is very dull, and since report operators are shy, and we hear of nothing done. Flour—Sale reported of 100 brls, new extra, at $4.75. Wheat—Buyers offering $1 00 for new red, and $1.05 for new white. No sales reported. Corn—Market closed last night at 46c. Sale 1,650 bu this morning at 46c. We hear of no sales since report, and buyers would offer 45c.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL.—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday gives freights as follows:

Freights to Liverpool, per steamer 400 boxes Cheese at 50s; 300 pkgs Butter at 50s; 1000 brls Flour at 2s 3d, and per packet, 70,000 bush Wheat at 8@8½d, the inside rate for a bin ahead; 600 brls Rosin at 1s 10½d. To London 6000 brls Flour at 2s 9d@2s 10½d, 10 000 bush Wheat at 9@9½d. To Glasgow, 6000 bush Wheat at 9½d. To Rotterdam, 10 tons Copper at 30s ₩ 2240 lbs; 100 brls Ashes at 30s ₩ do; 50 hhds Tobacco at 30s ₩ 40 cubic feet. A Neapolitan vessel to Gloucester, with 16,000 bush Wheat at 8½d in shipper's bags.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS, July 24.—Flour—Market heavy and nominal. Wheat—receipts 1,700 bushels. The market closes heavy and 5c lower than at the opening, 95c only offered for No. 1 spring. Sales include 800 bu No. 1 delivered (early) at $1 00; 570 bu do (later) at 96c; 600 bu No. 2 in store at 90c; 415 bu extra delivered at $1.10. Oats—receipts 543 bu. Sales 100 bu delivered at 29c. Corn—receipts 463 bu. Sales 100 bu shelled at 45c delivered; 550 bu do at 44c. Barley worth 55@60c. Rye—sales 270 bu prime old at 53c. Butter—firkin 8½@9c. Eggs—dull at 7½c. Hides—the quotations of principal dealers are: green, 5@5½c; green salted, 5½@6½c; dry do, 10@11c; dry flint, 12@13c. Sales include 20 dry hides at 13½c; 4 green salted at 7c; 185 lbs assorted dry calf at 13½c. Wool—receipts, 8,524 lbs. Sales include 138 lbs ½ to ¾ blood at 38c. Spirits—highwines, 19c; whisky, 16@17c.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25.

FREIGHTS.—Rates unsettled. The brig Globe, schrs Grey Eagle and Plover take corn to Buffalo, at 5½c; prop Mendota, wheat to Port Colborne, at 7½c; schr Ontario, wheat to Kingston at 9c—loads part here and balance at Milwaukee.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 716 brls; shipments, 9 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: 160 brls mixed old Winter, at $5.87½ del.; 80 brls good Red Winter, at $5.25; 60 brls choice Spring Extra at $5.12½.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 27,017 bu; shipments, 32,850 bu; Market steady. Transactions were as follows: 300 bu No. 2 White Winter at 98c in store; 3,000 bu No. 1 Red at $1.00 in store; 300 bu do at 99½c in store; 300 bu do at 99c in store; 3,000 bu No. 2 Red at 95c in store; 6,000 bu do at 91c in store; 700 bu do at 93c in store; 150 bags No. 1 Red at $1.01 on track; 300 bu by sample at $1.00 on track; 10,000 bu No. 1 Spring, at 92c in store; 1,500 bu No 2 Spring at 90½c in store; 6,000 bu do at 90c in store; 1,400 bu Rejected Spring, at 72c in store; 800 bu by sample at $1.00 del.

CORN.—Receipts, 40,027 bu; shipments, 208,869 bu. Market advanced ½@¾c, but closed dull. Sales were as follows: 5,000 bu No. 2 River, at 44½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 44c afloat; 5,000 bu Canal, at 43½c afloat; 7,000 bu do at 44c afloat; 10,000 bu No. 1 at 43c in store; 2,500 bu do at 43¼c in store; 2,500 bu do at 43½c in store; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 42c in store; 8,000 bu do at 4[illegible]c in store; 4,000 bu do at 44½c in store; 1,500 bu Rejected at 39c in store; 150 bags No. 2 at 43c on track.

OATS.—Receipts, 1,683 bu; shipments, 22,000 bu. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 500 bu No. 1 at 25c delivered

RYE—Receipts, 1,050 bu. No shipments. Market steady. Sales were:—1,200 bu No. 1 at 52c in store; 400 bu damp at 50c per 60 lbs on track.

BARLEY—No receipts or shipments. Market quiet; 20 bags sold by sample at 40c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 169 lbs. Market quiet and easy. Sales 60 bbls city at 18½c.

MILL STUFFS—Sales were:—8 tons good middlings at $18.00 on track; 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track in bags; 4 tons ground feed at $10.00 on track.

MESS PORK—Market quiet but firm. Sales were:—100 bbls city packed at $19.00.

EGGS—Market quiet at 7@7½c per doz.

hardware, 40 bbls molasses, 10 brls sugar, 4 threshing machines, 7 pkgs liquor, 40 bdls iron, 60 tons pig iron.
Brig S A [illegible], Johnson, Sheboygan, 95 cords wood.
Schr Sea Bird, Brecher, Buffalo.
Schr O C [illegible]bridge, Coyne, Presque Isle.
Schr Dan Marble, Myers, Nahma, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.

CLEARED..........July 25.

Stmr Gazelle, Rullin, Milwaukee, 814 bags wheat, 22 brls apples, 20 kegs nails, sundries.
Prop Wabash Valley, Douglas, Green Bay, 6 doz rakes, 18 brls flour, 3 brls pork, 25 brls apples, 16 sack meal, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Pheatt, Buffalo, 10 000 bu wheat, 11,000 bu corn, 50 [illegible], 500 pigs lead.
Prop Bay State, Bower, Ogdensburgh, 10,000 bu corn, 500 bu wheat, 450 brls flour.
Prop Pacific, Dwire, Oconto.
Brig F B Gardner, Childs, Port Colborne, 17,810 bu corn.
Brig [illegible], Green, Oswego, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Kyle Spangler, Webber, Ogdensburgh, 15 600 bu corn.
Schr O C Griswold, Fal[illegible], Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Commencement, Fandlee, Holland, 25 brls groceries.
Schr Harriet Ann, Mullin, South Haven.
Schr Convoy, Kirby, Buffalo, 16 911 bu corn.
Schr Harriet Ross, White, Buffalo, 9,346 bu corn.
Schr York State, Dimick, Buffalo, 17,600 bu corn.
Schr Grey Eagle, Perrill, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr D K Martin, Hackett, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr W H Craig, Bard, Buffalo, 18,600 bu corn.

Passed Detroit, July 24.

UP—Prop Niles, Iron City; bark Badger State; schrs Armada, Island City, Surprise, R Dart, Nightingale, F Hill, M H Sibley, Carrington, E Williams, Norway, Melrose, L J Latham, Industry, Wauregan, O N Johnson, [illegible]; barks Red Window.
DOWN—Prop Wenona, Marquette; barks Red [illegible], DeSoto, Great West of Oswego, Mary Stockton, London, J P [illegible], Hungarian; brigs F Gardner, Mary; schrs Augustus Hunt, Shook, Australia, J Coleman, Hazard, Zouave, Wings of the Wind, Dane, Hubbard, Zephyr.

Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, July 21, 8 A. M.—The following vessels passed during the last 24 hours:—Up—Boler[illegible], Oneida Chief, Norwegian, Wade, Plymouth Rock, Bermuda, Live [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

☞ The bark Hungarian, bound down with a cargo of lumber, ran hard aground on the Canada side of the river St. Clair, while attempting to enter from Lake Huron. Several tugs have already attempted to pull her off, but, up to last accounts, all to no purpose. She will have to lighten a great part of her cargo before she can be floated.
P. S.—She has been got off and passed down this morning.—[Detroit Tribune, 24th.

☞ The flags of the shipping in port to-day were at half mast as a mark of regret for the death of Col. Sheldon McKnight, who has ever been known as a warm and true friend of seamen and seamen's interests.—[Ibid.

☞ The schooner Bay State, which got dismasted a short time since, has completed her repairs and proceeds on her voyage this evening.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........July 24.

Resolute, Athens, 90 cy r stone.

CLEARED..........July 24.

Aquila, W. Spring, light.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, light.
D V Bell, Lockport, 1000 lbs machinery.
Marion, Seneca, 68,597 ft lumber.
[illegible], Joliet, 61,514 ft lumber, 17½ m lath.

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The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
18 " "	1100	40 " "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

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For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

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☞ Post Office address [illegible]

☞ Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column.
je14-e564-eSatly

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO., No. 219 South Water-st
je18'60-1y

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. O. Adams.
je12

ever felt in this interesting portion of her dominions. I shall carry back a lively recollection of this day's proceedings, and of your kindness to myself personally, but above all of these hearty demonstrations of patriotism which prove your deep-rooted attachment to the great and free country of which we all glory to be called sons."

The Prince pleases the populace immensely by his handsome countenance and mild, gentlemanly bearing.

New Jersey Bell and Everett Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—The Bell and Everett Convention assembled here to-day. John Perrine of Middlesex was made temporary chairman, and C. D. Deshler and Jas. Stratton Secretaries. A committee of five from each Congressional District on permanent organization was appointed, and three from each District to report resolutions and recommend action in regard to the propriety of nominating an Electoral Ticket. All the Districts are represented—some Counties are not represented.

Adjourned till half past 2 o'clock.

They will nominate a ticket either to-day or at some subsequent Convention. Hons. Jacob Broome and [illegible] address the Convention this afternoon.

Dartmouth College Commencement.

HANOVER, N. H. July 25.—The Commencement exercises of Dartmouth College began yesterday and were continued to-day. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler of N. Y. delivered an eloquent and spirited address before the Theological [illegible] George P. Perley of Concord pronounced an interesting and feeling eulogy upon the late Rufus Choate.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler, President Lord, General Frank Pierce, and other distinguished gentlemen were serenaded last evening by the Germanian Band.

E. G. Parker of Boston delivered an oration before the Psi Upsilon Society this afternoon, which was followed by a poem on "Pluck" by Mortimer Thompson of N. Y.

Breaking Ground for the Pacific Railroad.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—The ceremony of breaking ground of this end of the great Pacific Railroad, the first link in our national highway, took place to-day. The occasion was most appropriately celebrated by salutes, bonfires, barbacue festivities, and speeches from the most prominent and thorough-going railroad men of the West—Mayor Waugh, Colonel Douiphan, Colonel Gilpin, Mr. Taylor, President of the road, ex President McPherson, Gov. Robinson of Kansas Territory, and many others. It is estimated that there were at least 10,000 people on the ground, all of whom were enthusiastic over the great work.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Postmaster General has ordered a weekly mail from St. Joseph to Julesburg in order to accommodate the weekly mail between Julesburg and Denver city for the benefit of the Pike's Peak miners, and also a weekly mail between Placerville and the Washoe silver mines on the route to Salt Lake. The service up to this time has been only semi-monthly.

No injunction has been obtained by any party restraining Mr. Pangborn from drawing money due on account of the House printing. The hearing on the preliminary motion is postponed till Saturday.

Mr. Douglas at Troy.

TROY, July 25.—Judge Douglas arrived here from Saratoga at 7.30 this evening. He was received at the Depot by a large concourse of citizens, one or two military companies, and a company of "Little Giants" from Albany. The procession formed and marched to the Troy House, where Mr. Douglas was welcomed by the Mayor. In reply, Mr. Douglas made a political speech, defending non-intervention as the true principle, and appealing for its support to all who are opposed to Abolitionism and Disunionism. He spoke 35 minutes. The speech was listened to by about 5,000 people.

An Anti-Nebraska Congressman Denounces Douglas.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—A Douglas Mass and Delegate State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Hickman's Republican speech contains severe denunciations of Mr. Douglas's course on Kansas, preferring that of Mr. Breckinridge, as out-spoken and evident, while that of Mr. Douglas was concealed and tricky. The speech created considerable excitement among the friends of Douglas, and will probably call forth numerous replies.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent announces the defalcation of Major R. Sutherland, Quarter-Master of the Marine Corps, for $30,000.

A store-keeper named Lewis murdered his wife on Saturday, at Boundbrook, N. J., and then committed suicide. Cause, jealousy.

Ex-Deputy United States Marshal Rynders, (not Capt. Rynders,) who is under indictment for conniving at the escape of a slaver, was yesterday committed to the Tombs for insanity.

Gen. Lane in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25.—General Lane is spending a few days at and near Raleigh visiting the home of his ancestors and numerous relations. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and many other prominent officials, and the citizens generally have honored him with a hearty welcome as a distinguished son of the State, and more especially as the site of the City of Raleigh was the old Lane Estate, donated by the General's grandfather for the Capital.

Conflagration.

NEWARK, N. J., July 25.—A destructive fire occurred in Mechanic street in this city, about 2 o'clock this morning, destroying H. Snurbier's cutlery establishment and Messrs. Turnbull & Gomershaw's carriage manufactory, including a large amount of stock. Other buildings adjoining were also destroyed. Loss $40,000, partially insured.

The German Festival at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 25.—To day was set apart for the prize concert. The prize, a massive silver goblet, was competed for by twelve societies and won by the Arion, of New York City. It will be presented at the grand banquet to-night.

Columbus, Ohio, was selected as the place for holding the next Saenger fest.

Congressional Nomination.

SACO, Me., July 25.—The Republicans of the First District in Convention have to-day nominated John N. Goodwin of South Berwick for Congress. Louis O. Cowan of Biddeford was chosen Presidential Elector.

Sailing of a Steamer.

BOSTON, July 25.—The *Arabia* sailed at 1 p.m. with 76 passengers for Liverpool and 19 for Halifax, and $200,000 in specie.

men wearing, not blood-stained, [illegible] saturated garments, arrived from Tyre. These individuals, only 34 in number, were all that remain of the Christian male population of Hasbeiya, a village at the foot of Mount Hermon, which, a week before, could muster nearly 2,000 fighting men. These poor creatures were the first to bring to Beyrout detailed and true accounts of the blood-thirsty ruffianism of their Druse enemies, and of the fearful treachery of the local Turkish authorities. The tale I give to you is taken from the very words of the men themselves, examined separately by a first-rate Arabic scholar.

Hasbeiya is a beautiful village at the foot of Hermon, and close to the source of Jordan. It contains, or did before the massacre, a population of 5,000 Christian souls, chiefly of the Greek "orthodox" church. To Protestant Christendom Hasbeiya should be a place of the utmost possible interest, for it was here that the preaching of evangelical truth had borne more fruit than anywhere else in Syria. The Protestants numbered in this village upwards of 2000; they had a native pastor and a regular church of their own—the latter having been built chiefly by their own contributions. *Of that Protestant community which a fortnight [ago numbered 2000], two men now live to tell the tale of their butchery*, whilst of their 4,000 Greek fellow-Christians *but thirty-three men have survived*, and the fate of their wives and children is worse than uncertain.

The village was attacked by an overwhelming body of Druses on Saturday, the 2d inst. The Christians armed to repel them, and for two days held their own, on the third driving back the enemy. Hitherto the commander of the Turkish troops had stood aloof, although—as was the case at Sidon, at Deiriel-Kamar, and at Rasheiya—he had troops enough at his command to repel and defeat the Druses, had he so wished. When he saw that the Christians were gaining the day, he called them back, and in the name of the Sultan ordered them to retire within the seraglio, (a large building covering nearly an acre of ground, and containing the residence of the commander, as well as the barrack), and to give up their arms, as he, the local representative of the Government, would conduct them all safe to Damascus, where they would be better off than in Hasbeiya whilst the civil war lasted. The Christians obeyed him, returned, gave up their arms, which were immediately packed up and sent towards Damascus, but with so absurdly small an escort that the Druses took possession of both the muskets and the mules that carried them within an hour of their leaving the place. The Christians asked again and again to be sent with their families, as promised, to Damascus. For nearly a week they were put off with some pretext or other, until, on the sixth day after their being disarmed, (during which time the Turkish soldiers had prevented any of them from leaving the precincts of the seraglio), two Druse sheiks of great influence had arrived, and had a conference of several hours with the Turkish commander of the troops. No sooner was this conference ended than the Christians observed that the harem, (wives, women and children), as well as the property of the commander, was removed from the seraglio, and that the Turkish soldiers also removed their baggage outside. Suspecting treachery, many of the Christians tried to escape from the place, but were prevented by the bayonets of the troops, whilst their women and children were ordered and compelled to remove to the large upper chambers of the buildings, the men being forced to remain below.

By this time it was known that many hundreds of armed Druses were close to the town. The troops had hardly made the aforesaid arrangements when the Druses were admitted into the seraglio, and rushed like hungry tyrants upon the unarmed men in the court yard. No man was spared. In ten minutes the very stones were an inch deep in human blood. No butchery ever known in history equalled this in ferocity and cowardice. In half an hour upwards of a thousand strong men were hacked to death. Some few tried again to escape, but were driven back by the bayonets of the Turkish soldiers (regular troops, not Bashi-Bazouks) and the Druses had their revel of blood undisturbed; mothers, wives, daughters, and young children witnessing from above the massacre of their relatives. I could enter into more details, but sicken at the task. Would to God that it were a fable or a dream! In the slaughter some few hid in out-of-the-way chambers; others escaped notice from being heaped over by the dead, and these by God's mercy managed in the night to escape, wandered down to the coast, where one Ali Bey, a Metuali Chief, protected them, and so to Tyre, where they took ship to Beyrout, and arrived here on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. Of the fate of the women and children nothing is yet certain, but from what is known of Turkish soldiers it is feared that the fate of the former will be one worse than death. Of the Protestant community not a man escaped, but more than one of the Greek Christian refugees bears witness how they met their fate, exhorting others to turn to the Saviour and to pray to him.

☞ Daniel Webster is reported to have said, on a certain festive occasion, and in a moment of excitement, "The national debt of this country, Mr. President, will be paid, shall be paid; if necessary I'll pay it myself."

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References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.
Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:
Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq.,
Hon. E. Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq.,
jy7c701 1d I. H. Burch, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the late Bank of Massillon, Ohio, to present to the undersigned, Receivers of said Bank, at the office of George Harsh, at Massillon, on or before the first day of March, 1861, for dividends, all their claims against said Bank. All claims not so presented, will be forever barred from all the dividends of the assets of said Bank. By order of Court.
GEORGE HARSH, ISAAC STEESE, P. C. HULL, Receivers.
Massillon, June 19th, 1860. je23c682-2m

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